# THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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## FIRST EDITION

## BROOKS.

### The Revenue Detective at His Work Again—The Illicit Distilleries in the Interior Examined—Discoveries of Fraud and Subsequent Seizure of Two Establishments.

Revenue Detective Brooks has got back into the old groove again. The distillers in the interior of the State are in a flutter of fear and anxiety. Wherever fraud lurks, Brooks is sure to expose it, and to bring down upon the caputs of those who practise it the vengeance of outraged law. Assassins and Whisky Ring desperadoes do not appal him. His latest exploits are thus related by the Lancaster (Pa.) *Express* of last evening:—

Quite a flutter prevailed last night and this morning among certain distillers and dealers in whisky in this city and county. Mr. J. J. Brooks, the well-known Revenue Detective, arrived in town a day or two since, and at once set to work to ferret out certain parties whom it was believed were defrauding the revenue. Yesterday afternoon the extensive distillery of Jacob B. Good, in Martic township, was seized, and last evening the extensive establishment of Hartman & Co., manufacturers of Mishler's Herb Bitters, in this city, was also seized. The specific ground upon which these seizures were made is not yet known, as the detectives as well as the officers connected with the revenue department here are exceedingly reticent about the matter. The facts, however, will no doubt be brought out in a day or two.

We learn that the officers are out investigating the business of other distilleries, and it is probable that more seizures will be made.

It is hinted around that an extensive "whisky ring" has existed in this county for some time past, and that some very important disclosures are about to be made.

Since the above was written we learn that evidence was heard before Collector Muhlenberg this morning. One of the witnesses—a young colored man in the employ of Dr. Hartman—testified that he was instructed to carefully remove the revenue stamps from the barrels of whisky which came from Good's distillery. It appeared also that these stamps were sent back to the distillery, where they were again placed upon full barrels, and by this means the fraud was perpetrated. Detective Brooks discovered this in examining the books of the firm of Hartman & Co. It is proper to say, in this connection, that the books of the storekeeper at Good's distillery were found to be all right. Such is the report, at all events.

In the hearing of the statements this morning before the Collector, reporters and all others, except those immediately concerned, were excluded, and what is stated above was picked up piece-meal from those who were present. All concerned seem to be more or less reserved in speaking of the matter. Perhaps, in the course of a day or two, we shall have a full history of the case.

We learn that Dr. Hartman is away from home, having gone to Indiana a few days since on business.

## SHERMAN.

### His Political Opinions.

A correspondent writes from Washington—

On more accounts than one it is advisable that the army be speedily relieved from political administration. The General at present commanding it has a lustrous name, but he is immensely opinionated, and if his bark be any indication of his bite, he is not an enthusiast for upholding the popular will. His latest speech was delivered at a little picture store here, dignified, as usual, as an "Art Gallery," where Sherman, having expressed himself upon the capital removal, took opportunity to say that the people had as much liberty as they wanted, "and more too."

In sensitive times, like those of Jefferson, people would have exclaimed, perhaps indignantly, that the commander of a standing army should be the last man to denote, even in jest, any measure of liberty. But General Sherman has been so frequent and so flippant in his letter-writing and his oral criticizing that he is not minded much now-a-days. While John Sherman is an adept at going all round the barn, W. T., his brother, enacts a perpetual march to the sea, in exhausting every topic by a slap-dash sentence. He is already on record on a great variety of sides of a great many questions, and he would have such a comfortable time in running for the Presidency that his contempt of the popular will would be apt to get much lower after that event.

The President, without Sherman's brilliant qualities, keeps his tongue well in its scabbard, and, when the Magistrate is reticent, the General ought to be dumb. I venture to call General Sherman's attention to another small matter inside of his profession. He is too slovenly in his dress. We may have as many soldiers as we want, "and more too," but we should like them, for the sake of their small number, to burnish up. With one Sherman a Senator, and another a Judge, the family is well enough represented in opinions.

Another gentleman of note in his profession has lately been venturing upon politics.

## SCOUTS.

### The Secret Service System During the Late War.

One Rev. L. P. Roe, who was a chaplain in the army during the war, in a recent lecture gave an interesting account of the secret service system adopted by our Government:—

Much had been written about female spies, and a halo of romance had been thrown around these, which was really more romance than truth. Some of these women had, however, done some good service to the Union, notably the lady who had recently been appointed Postmistress at Richmond. Referring to the reliable contraband, the speaker said that most of them were ignorant, and were too axious to give information, falling into the fault of answering affirmatively all questions put to them. Colonel Sharpe had, however, a system of questioning the negroes which often elicited valuable information. Scouts taken from the Union army were generally reliable men, and they were tried before they were admitted into the secret service. If they proved good scouts they were promoted and paid from two dollars to five dollars per day, and sometimes $500 for an excursion. These men differed in character, some being remarkable for sagacity, and others for unlimited brass. Their plan was generally to cheat and deceive as long as they could, and when discovered they would endeavor to fight their way out of their difficulties. Lee's spy system was perfect; he knew our army organization, its numbers and its position, while our generals were at first absolutely in the dark in respect to his. In the third year of the war this position of affairs became intolerable, and General Hooker organized a Bureau for Military Information, and placed Colonel Sharpe at the head. This officer had command over all the spies, the balloon and the signal corps. He determined to know as much about Lee's army as Lee did himself. This was a Herculean task, but he accomplished it. First concentrating all his resources upon a single division (General Heath's division of A. P. Hill's corps), he soon found out everything concerning it, its brigades, regiments, and officers, and verified his information by sending over one of his men disguised in a Confederate uniform, who, being strictly examined, easily passed as a member of Heath's division. Colonel Sharpe pursued this system until he knew the numbers and commanders of every brigade and regiment in Lee's army, and could tell at any time, within a few thousands, his entire numerical force.

## SAN JOSE.

### The Great Chilian Volcano.

A correspondent writes this from Valparaiso (Chili), on the 17th ult:—

Touching our one great topic of earthquake we have some interesting facts from a gentleman who lately arrived from the vicinity of the San Jose volcano. The crater of this volcano, which has been extinct ever since the year 1865, and which, according to Pissis, rises to the height of 5532 metres above the level of the sea, is on the loftiest peak of the chain in which closes the basin of the river called Del Yaican, the first large affluent of the Maipo. Fifteen days ago subterranean noises began to be heard about the place, like the muttering of distant thunder or the rumbling produced by a loaded railway train passing over a bridge. Some of the shocks were strong enough to compel men to quit their work on account of showers of stones. At other times they were threatened by huge avalanches of snow and fragments of rock, which, rolling down the mountain side, added to the loudness of the subterranean noises and filled the air with dust. This state of things continued for the space of four days, when an eruption from the volcano restored quiet, with no other accident than the death of a boy who in crossing the narrow bridge which spans the river Del Volcan was surprised by a shock, at which his horse, taking fright, sprang into the river, where both perished. When the volcano began to smoke, the country people recovered their composure. "Don't be afraid, sir," said the peons, "the furnace is burning." So, without having read the Cosmos, they repeated, in their own familiar speech, the oft-quoted remark of Humboldt in reference to earthquakes: "Active volcanoes are safety-valves for places lying in their neighborhood."

## CUBA.

### The Merciful Projects of De Rodas to Butcher Unfortunate Cubans.

We make these extracts from a Havana letter dated October 16:—

A paper entitled *Supplemento el Laborante*, in the interest of the insurrection, has been quite extensively circulated through the city during the past two weeks. Its leading article is a cursory yet very energetic *resume* of the situation from a Cuban point of view. Speaking of the public circulars and reserved orders of Captain-General de Rodas, *El Laborante* does not believe in the merciful intentions of the Spanish head centre, as may be seen from the following:—

Circulars of General Rodas have been published prohibiting the putting to death of any one without being first tried; but the reserved orders of the same General Rodas which have been received by the governors and chiefs of columns "to shoot without trial any whom they may deem suspicious," are not published. No one doubts that the circulars published are complied with, and the reserved orders complied with faithfully. Thousands of countrymen are already counted as assassinated. Those most exposed are those who possess property, which is distributed among the assassins The persuasion of theirs that the more Cubans they kill the fewer soldiers ,he insurrection will have, is the cause of this infamous butchery. By robbing and killing they translate the celebrated programme of justice and morality.

### Spain's Shabby Recruits—A Growl from "El Laborante."

In reference to the soldiers which Spain sends out here, certainly shabby enough in appearance and without arms and accoutrements, *El Laborante* thus expresses itself:—

If we have to form an idea of the power of Spain by the soldiers she sends us, poor, indeed, must she be. It is true they are all young men, but it is also true they all come unarmed, naked, without shoes and hats. What does Spain wish us to think of her when we behold her poverty and her misery? Will she exact of us our admiration, or, better, expect our contempt? In direct contradiction do we find what her papers tell us and what we ourselves see. They speak to us of their inextinguishable riches, and we alone can contemplate the spectacle of her misery. For God's sake, for God's sake! no more Quixotism. Let the truth be told and let it be confessed at once and forever that Cuba is to Spain as the heart is to man—her main artery, without which life is impossible. Let them not have scruples in saying that without Cuba Spain cannot live; she cannot fill the exigencies of her extravagances and of her government; that Cuba is indispensable to her in order that she may annually extract millions of dollars, and which are sent to Spain; that Cuba is what clothes, shoes, and arms those ridiculous hordes which she sends here to fight against our aspirations of being free and independent; that from the resources of Cuba, and alone of Cuba, she draws the wherewith to fight against Cuba. And now, is this to be rich, strong, and potent? Come, come, that will do.

### Ponce de Leon on Cuban Independence.

The following document has been found among the effects of an insurgent encampment recently taken in the Eastern District. It is entitled "Rules for promoting our independence," is addressed to Cuban citizens in districts now under our (Spanish) control, and is signed with the name of Nestor Ponce de Leon, a member of the Cuban Junta:—

First. Win the sympathies of the Spaniards by all practicable means, rendering them apparent good that the prejudice may be greater.

Second. Try to involve them in ruinous litigations, and appear to be generous and disinterested towards them, charging nothing at first for professional services, in order to disarm them and avoid their suspicions.

Third. Annoy them by attributing to faulty legislation and to the injustice of judges the cases that may be decided against them.

Fourth. Get possession of all the offices of the administration, whether important or not, and answer all claims from Spaniards, be they on account of wrongs, delay of service, or other causes, by blaming the superior officers (provided they are not Cubans) and the Government for all faults in the proceedings, feigning to sympathize with the claimants and appearing yourselves to suffer from the same arbitrary measures.

Fifth. Get control of the educational institutions, and do your best to withhold from the children all knowledge of heroic deeds in the history of Spain, and instruct them only upon those relating to Cuba.

Sixth. Endeavor to escape paying taxes or contributions, whether direct or indirect, but try to get employment by the Government, that you may take memoranda and give information, when wanted, without their knowledge.

Seventh. Buy no tickets in lotteries, but try to discredit their object.

Eighth. Dispose of your slaves by selling them to the Spaniards, in order that they may lose them as the revolution proceeds.

Ninth. Watch carefully your Spanish relatives, and if you do not choose to cause them injury whenever an opportunity offers itself, do not at least give them any substantial assistance.

Tenth. Get possession of all money-making situations, whether in banks, railways, telegraphs, post-offices, piers, hospitals, etc., with the main object in view of being useful to our cause, and of depriving the Spaniards of said offices, and, consequently, of the encouragement for them to come from Spain or to remain among us.

Eleventh. In all your purchases and business transactions give always the preference to foreigners, and never buy from Spaniards valuable objects, such as jewelry, fancy articles, perfumery, and furniture, nor even clothes or provisions.

Twelfth. Get firearms, to be prepared for any emergency.

Thirteenth. Circulate all rumors that may lead to prejudice the actual prosperity of the island and damage business, so that many may leave and few come.

Fourteenth. Circulate the advantages of Chinese immigration, which, for many reasons, is and yet will be more necessary to us.

Fifteenth. To contribute, each one according to his means, to our sacred object, deserves no praise; for we are bound to do so, by the oaths upon the lives of our children, our mothers, and our wives—oaths more sacred than common formulas.

NESTOR PONCE DE LEON.

## MAX KLINGLER.

### He Pleads for Pardon.

Max Klingler, the youthful but hardened murderer, says the St. Louis *Democrat* of Tuesday, is giving evidences of his insanity by making appeals to influential persons to intercede with the Governor, and secure a commutation of his sentence to imprisonment for life. Yesterday he wrote two letters, one to Judge Primm, and one to Circuit Attorney Johnson. In his letters he expresses the hope that the judge, who treated him so humanely, will continue his kindness, and induce the Governor to save his life, by commuting his sentence to imprisonment for life; after which he hopes to be "unconditionally pardoned." He also beseeches the Circuit Attorney to intercede for him. When it is known that the young murderer threatened just before his conviction, that if he should be acquitted he would "put a knife into Johnson's heart," the coolness of his request seems refreshing.

For two years the boy has been confined in jail, and all that time he has been flattered with hopes and promises that he would be acquitted; and even now, when in less than two months his career will probably be terminated on the gallows, he is still encouraged to hope for ultimate pardon. This is wrong. He should be taught to prepare for death, and whatever good may remain in his perverted and hardened mind should be so nursed that he will be better prepared to meet the doom that awaits him. Then, should he be allowed to live, he will have at least shown something human by repenting of the horrible crime he committed.

### A Curious Collection.

We hear from private sources that in an old barn in one of the country villages of New Jersey there is rotting away a very curious and valuable collection of books and autograph letters, formerly part of the library of Mahlon Dickerson, who in his day was a very prominent statesman, and in close correspondence with all the prominent Americans of the time. Merely as a collection of original autographs, the contents of this barn left are of great value. The rats have found out the treasure, and feed upon it undisturbed. The owner of the property does not allow the collection even to be examined, and takes no pains to preserve it, owing, we believe, to some litigation connected with the estate of which it forms a part.

## TIGHT LACING.

### Will Our Fashionable Ladies Take Heed?

Mrs. Dr. Lozier, of New York, has delivered a lecture upon the evils of tight lacing—and that too before an audience of ladies and gentlemen, though why the latter should intrude themselves upon such occasion is a matter quite incomprehensible, save upon the ground of censurable masculine curiosity. The pith of Mrs. Lozier's discourse is thus condensed, and may our lady friends read and ponder:—In visiting educational, benevolent, and reformatory institutions, both in Europe and America, one of the saddest sights that I have seen has been, in many of the first schools for young ladies, young and growing girls so laced and stiffened up with corsets that they could neither think clearly nor act naturally; and I could scarcely forbear telling the learned professors who were trying to beat into their dull and aching heads and stupid brains some occult problem, that they had far better let science alone and turn their attention to the art of dressing their pupils healthfully—or at least give them some practical lessons in physiology, beginning by clipping their corset-strings, and putting shoulder-braces or suspenders to their skirts. Fashion should not be disregarded by any means, but should always be made subservient to common sense, nature, comfort, and beauty. Not only headaches and back-aches, but how many heart-aches arise solely from a want of proper circulation of the blood? Death by strangulation will take place by compressing the waist as well as the neck, and, although it is slower, it is more deliberate suicide. Free circulation of the blood is the primary principle of life! Why? The larger veins in the human body lie very near the surface, and any undue pressure upon them immediately forces the blood into the smaller and interior veins, where, being gorged, congestion and inflammation ensue, and aggravate numerous and fatal results. Pressure upon the abdomen is equally pernicious as tight lacing. The intestines are forced from their natural position and, as in the human body there can be no vacuum the diaphragm is dragged down, and then—as the chest organs must follow—the lungs sink and consumption begins. And remember that though there is less sensibility there is greater susceptibility in the interior organs. Think, then, of the great and fatal injury done by binding a human being about the waist and checking the entire circulation of the body.

## EUGENIE.

### The Press and the People's Opinions of the French Empress—Her Unpopularity.

Things of strange audacity are now said daily in the Paris journals. I do not mean, of course, in the *Constitutionnel*, the *Pays*, the *Patrie*, or that laughable little nonentity, the *Journal Officiel*, papers the sole end and aim of whose being is to lick absurd pomp, and crook the pregnant hinges of their knees where thrift may follow fawning, but in temperate journals, edited by men who have a real public good in view, things are daily said that Louis Napoleon has not, for these many years that he has basked in the sun of flattery and uncontrolled personal power, been accustomed to hear said with impunity. What then do you think must be said in the newspapers controlled by the irreconcilables; where the Hugoes, all three, with Rochefort, Auguste Vacquerie, and rest of the band of clear-headed, keen-witted, fearless haters of despotism and despots every where, but hating, most of all, with violent, personal hatred, the man who embodies the despotism that keeps its heel on the heart of France—where such men as these do all the writing and thinking, what sort of things do you think must be said? But, wild as some of the writings is, and a little too fond of wasting their strength on trifles as some of the writers in these journals are, there is, to an American, nothing to justify the scornful way in which a few of the leading English journals speak of them. For instance, the *Rappel*, the other day, spoke of Eugenie as "Madame Bonaparte," and afterwards alluded to her as "la femme de Napoleon III." I, for my part, cannot see what there is so monstrous in this that the London *Times* and *Standard*, and the French papers that limp after these august journalistic Turveydrops, trying in vain to imitate their majesty, should be so angry at. First, let them remember how English newspapers, without number, used to speak about the good, the blameless Prince Albert, and then let them ask who is Eugenie that she should be spared? She has no right to immunity, even as a woman, for she continually obtrudes herself and her opinions into public notice, and is doubly unpopular, both as being Spanish and as being, it is generally believed, at the bottom of much of the petty despotism of Louis Napoleon's reign. Then, her attempts to unite the characters of a religious devotee—a book is actually to be seen in the shop windows called "The Empress as a Sister of Charity!"—with that of leader of fashion excite only ridicule. We read in one paragraph of her buying the most expensive of costumes from Worth—the man-milliner, the most expensive milliner, man or woman, in the world—*by the dozen*; and in the next, that, on her journeys, she has no sooner reached any town than she goes at once to the church and hears mass, and then to the hospital, or the scene of the latest accident, where she gives away small sums of money with ostentation, taking care that her left hand shall read in the next day's newspapers all that her right hand doeth.—*Paris correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.*

## THE CUBA.

### Preparations for Dismantling Her.

*From the Wilmington (N. C.) Journal, Oct. 26.*

Under the personal supervision of the United States Marshal for this State, S. T. Carrow, assisted by Deputy Marshal Neff, preparations were made yesterday for dismantling the Cuban man-of-war Cuba, forcibly seized by the Government last week. A flat and a small towboat were carried alongside in the afternoon and a considerable portion of the ship's supplies taken off. These are still being removed and stored in one of the warehouses attached to the Custom House. It is then proposed to remove the powder and shell on board to some safe magazine—in all probability to Fort Caswell—and then tow the steamer up to the Custom House wharf, where the work of dismantling will be completed by the removal of the guns, etc. There are now on board the Cuba 8100 pounds of loose powder in the magazine, besides numerous percussion shell and cartridges. Too much care cannot be exercised in their removal, and none of this ammunition must be allowed to come within the city limits. In this action we understand the marshal is acting under orders from Washington. But one more act in the drama is to be performed—the condemnation and sale of the vessel. Whether the Government will await the due process of law through the courts, or conclude its arbitrary action by one more arbitrary still remains to be seen.

## AVONDALE.

### Who Has the Money?

*From the Harrisburg Telegram, Oct. 26.*

It is announced that up to the 18th instant but $34,985 of all the moneys raised by contribution in and out of the State for the relief of the widows and orphans of the unfortunate miners who perished in the Avondale mine had been received by the treasurer of the fund. The total amount collected for this purpose we have seen estimated at $200,000. It was not, certainly, under $150,000, and the fact that so small a portion of it has been forwarded to the treasurer, several weeks having elapsed since the collection ceased, is remarkable if not suspicious. One can scarcely imagine that money raised for such a purpose would be purloined or misapplied by persons to whose custody it had been entrusted; and yet it is full time that every dollar of it should have been accounted for and safely deposited in the hands of those who have been appointed to take charge of and administer the fund. The widows and orphans stand in need of the assistance which the generous contributors designed to render, and it should not be delayed. The treasurer suggests that he has advice of large collections which have not yet reached his hands. All parties having these funds in their custody are requested to remit the same to him at once. It is the present expectation of the committee to give $300 per year to each widow and $100 per year to each child under fourteen and sixteen years of age.

### New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—Stocks unaltered. Money 6 @7 per cent. Gold, 129. Five twenties, 1862, coupon, 119¼; do. 1864, do., 118; do. 1865, do., 118⅛; do. do., new, 116½; do. 1867, 116⅛; do. 1868, 116⅛; Ten-forties, 107¾. Virginia 6s, new, 52½; Missouri 6s, 87—; Canton Company, 52; Cumberland preferred, 28⅝; New York Central, 188½; Erie, 30¼; Reading, 96; Hudson River, 172; Michigan Central, 122; Michigan Southern, 90¾; Illinois Central, 138¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 86; Chicago and Rock Island, 104½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 186; Western Union Telegraph, 36¾.

—A Cincinnati religious paper is about to publish a life of John Smith, and explains that it is not that man whose life was saved by Pocahontas, but that other man, eminent above his compeers for wit and humor, as well as for his power as a preacher, popularly known as "Raccoon" Smith.

## GENERALITIES.

### "His Death was Sudden."

One of our Texas exchanges prepared a notice of Admiral Farragut on the recent announcement of his death. Not wishing to lose prepared "matter," a little sentence was inserted in the first paragraph rejoicing that the announcement of his death was premature. The necessary corrections were not made, however, in the rest of the article, and there is a delightful mixture of "was" and "is," ending with the statement that "his death was quite sudden."

### India's Finances.

The London *Globe* of the 16th of October has the following:—"Advices from India give an unfavorable account of the financial position of that country. The expenditure estimated for by Mr. Massey has been exceeded by £400,000, and the surplus of £243,000 expected to be shown by the budget of 1868-69 will become an actual deficit of £9,273,362. The revised budget of 1869-70 shows a deficit of £1,727,402, instead of Sir R. Temple's estimated surplus of £52,650. The cash balances have, of course, under the circumstances greatly diminished, and immediate savings are contemplated by the Government as well as the increase of the salt duty in Bombay and Madras, and a temporary addition of one per cent. to the income tax."

### Child Stealing.

Child stealing is coming to be quite common in Great Britain. The London *Times* offers a reward of $600 for the recovery of a child seventeen months old, which was seized from directly under the eye of the nurse. The other day a poor man applied in great distress to a London magistrate for the recovery of two of his children, who had been stolen, and a district in Ireland has been thrown into consternation by the disappearance of numerous juveniles. These children are doubtless stolen to be trained as beggars or placed under the tutelage of "Fagins." The *Pall Mall Gazette* says the kidnapping is increasing to an alarming extent.

### Our Ten Great Libraries.

The number of books in ten of our greatest libraries is given as follows:—

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|---|---|---|
| 1. | Library of Congress, Washington | 187,000 |
| 2. | Boston Public Library | 153,000 |
| 3. | Astor Library, New York | 138,000 |
| 4. | Harvard College Library, Cambridge | 118,000 |
| 5. | Mercantile Library, New York | 104,500 |
| 6. | Athenæum Library, Boston | 100,000 |
| 7. | Philadelphia Library Co., Philadelphia | 85,000 |
| 8. | New York State Library, Albany | 76,000 |
| 9. | N. Y. Society Library, New York | 57,000 |
| 10. | Yale College Library, New Haven | 50,000 |

### Rush's Bequest.

At the New York Social Science Meeting, on Tuesday last, Mr. Spofford, the Congressional Librarian, spoke as follows:—

"Here is one more example of a broad and liberal bequest narrowly bestowed. The idea of excluding from a great public library, which is to become historical, the representative periodical literature of the times, is very inconsiderate. The greater part of the published literature of our day is in no respect elevated above our best daily journals, whether as regards dignity of subject, breadth of view, elevation of aim or excellence of style. So far from being in any peculiar sense the 'teachers of disjointed thinking,' the newspapers afford to the authors of many books their sole chance of influencing the world, their thoughts being for the first time reduced to order, condensation, and coherence when distilled through the alembic of the daily press. A first-class daily journal is an epitome of the world, recording the life and the deeds of men, their laws and their literature, their politics and religion, their social and commercial statistics, the progress of invention and of art, the revolutions of empire, and the last result of science."

### Jersey Crops.

A heavy yield of crops is reported by the Orange (N. J.) *Journal*, which says:—"A friend, whose grounds run from Scotland street to Lincoln avenue, has one and a half acres in garden, on which he has raised the following crops:—125 bushels potatoes, 100 bushels corn, 20 bushels turnips, 7 bushels beans, 10 bushels sweet corn, 1 bushel pop corn, 15 bushels beets, 20 bushels tomatoes, 10 bushels sweet potatoes, 5 bushels peas, 15 bushels parsnips, 100 bushels mangel and carrots, 2000 heads cabbage, 800 heads celery, 50 pumpkins and squashes, and 6 bushels scollop squash, 130 water melons, 25 musk melons, besides asparagus, cucumbers, onions, egg plant and parsley in abundance, with strawberries, raspberries, currants, grapes, and other fruit by the bushel. His gardener did not break ground until late in April, and the drawbacks of the drought prevailed through August and September. Two of the squashes weighed respectively 70 and 73 pounds."

### Whom Shall American Girls Marry?

The Lord Ainsley *denouement* ought to serve as a warning for those ambitious maidens among us who are so given to falling in love with unknown foreigners, and who aspire, above all things else, to be matrimonially tied to a sprig of royalty. American girls cannot do better than to marry American men and hereabouts. They may deem themselves fortunate in doing this, even without hoping to make away with the affections of lords, dukes, etc., who may temporarily come among us. Dick Radford is not the first individual whose nobility rests on a "stable" foundation, who has attempted to palm himself off as a lord upon the American public, neither will he be the last. Entertaining such ideas as do many foreigners of Americans, others will, time and again, try similar experiments. One who five years ago, for a time, passed himself off successfully as a French Count, is now keeping a lager-beer saloon on Sixth avenue.—*N. Y. Post.*

### A New Armor.

The Austrian review *Archives of the Marine*, announces that an Italian called Muratori has offered to sell to the Emperor Napoleon the secret of a composition intended to neutralize the destructive effects of the new weapons, the principal component of which is a sort of felt mixed with various other substances, and thus transformed into a compact and adhesive mass. This felt, after being kneaded by powerfulmachines, then made liquid, and finally cooled, will resist, it is said, even at a short distance, as has been proved by experiment, rifle and pistol balls, bayonet thrusts, and sabre strokes. A Chassepot rifle ball, at a distance of rather more than half the range of that weapon, cannot pierce a cuirass made of this material, which is said to be well adapted for covering the hulls of ships-of-war, as a substitute for the heavy and costly iron and steel at present employed. The felt plates, besides, possess the advantage that, unlike those made of metal, instead of being broken to pieces by a cannon ball, they yield to the impact, and the holes made by the shot close of themselves, as if the felt were so much India rubber. We are further told that the composition does not cost much more than the fourth part of the price of steel and iron.

## Personalities.

—Marshal Canrobert is bankrupt.
—Guizot has five volumes in press.
—Goethe detested smoking and smokers.
—Emile Ollivier is likely to become blind.
—Madame Rossini has been very ill.
—Paul de Kock is charged with 102 novels.
—Joe Jefferson is gunning in Ohio with his son.
—Johnston, Virginia's new Senator, is a Catholic.
—King William of Prussia is frightened by thunder.
—General Toombs is so much better as to be able to attend court.
—Miss Ida Lewis is reported to design establishing a rowing school for young ladies.
—Otis Mills, founder of the Mills House, Charleston, S. C., is dead. He was a Yankee by birth.
—Gates B. Bullard, of St. Johnsbury, has been appointed Surgeon-General of Vermont, with the rank of Brigadier-General.
—Nathan B. Wiggins, Esq., a prominent citizen of Bangor, died on Friday last, aged seventy years. For many years he was a lumber surveyor of that city.
—Robert Stewart, of Muskegon, challenges any man in the United States to roll a log at from $25 to $1000 a side. He does not explain whether he means a test of strength or speed.
—John Bright, while visiting Dumfries, Scotland, lately, paid a visit to the grave of Robert Burns. He also made pilgrimages to places of historical note on the Scottish border.
—Samuel Holmes, of Waterbury, Conn., has established five $1000 scholarships in Yale College, open to students from the public schools of Waterbury, Walcott, Prospect, and Middlebury.
—A paragraph is on its rounds recording the death in England of John Hatfield, a centenarian, who was a soldier in the time of William and Mary. This is only a century or so out of the way.
—Alonzo P. Palmer, M. D., of Ann Arbor University, of Michigan, has been appointed lecturer on theory and practice of medicine, and Alfred Mitchell, M. D., of Brunswick, lecturer on pathology, in the main medical school at Bowdoin College.

### Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Central R. | 188¼ | Pacific M. S. | 60 |
| N. Y. and Erie R. | 30¼ | Western Union Tele. | 36¾ |
| Ph. and Rea. R. | 96¼ | Tol. and Wab. R. R. | 64¾ |
| Mich. S. and N. I. R. | 90¾ | Mil. and St. Paul R. c | 67½ |
| Cle. and Pitt. R. | 86 | Adams Express | 55⅝ |
| Chi. and N. W. com. | 70 | Wells, Fargo | 20¾ |
| Chi. and N. W. pref. | 83¾ | Tennessee 6s, n | 53⅜ |
| Chi. and R. I. R. | 104¾ | United States | 67¾ |
| Pitt., Ft. Way. & Ch. | 84¾ | Gold | 129 |

Market steady.

## SECOND EDITION

## LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

## METEORIC PHENOMENA.

### Brilliant Fire Balls Seen in the West Last Night—Explosion of a Meteorolite Over an Ohio Town—The Houses Shaken and the People Frightened.

## Financial and Commercial

### *FROM THE WEST.*

#### Explosion of a Meteor.

*Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

FOREST, Ohio, Oct. 28.—Between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday morning the inhabitants of this place were startled from their sleep by the explosion of a meteor of great brilliancy in the southwest part of the heavens. The explosion was of such force as to shake the firmest houses and shatter glass in the windows. There were three distinct explosions in quick succession. It was seen about two minutes before the explosion.

#### Pendleton a President at Last.

CINCINNATI, Oct 28.—George H. Pendleton has been appointed President of the Kentucky Central Railroad.

#### Meteoric.

Yesterday morning a meteor passed over Dayton, going northeast. It was large and brilliant, with a long train, and during its passage emitted a rumbling sound and a sulphurous smell.

#### A Town Startled.

*Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

KENTON, Ohio, Oct. 28.—At three o'clock this A.M. the inhabitants of our village were suddenly startled from their slumbers by a terrific noise, accompanied by an oscillating movement of their beds, rattling of doors and windows, and a general shaking of buildings, causing many to rush out on the streets to ascertain the meaning of the strange phenomenon. The earth's oscillations were distinctly felt by several persons who happened to be upon the streets at that early hour. A few minutes before the report the northern sky was illuminated bright as day; the same sound, preceded by a vivid light, was noticed at several places in different directions from here. As yet the unaccountable occurrence is wrapped in mystery.

#### Railroad Inspectors.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Oct. 28.—The gentlemen appointed as a committee by the Board of Trade of Cincinnati to go over the route of the Fort Wayne, Muncy, and Cincinnati Railroad, arrived in this city this A. M., accompanied by prominent railroad capitalists of this place. They made the tour of inspection of the completed end of the road, and it is understood expressed their approbation of the same. The track is laid about eighteen miles south of this city, and the next two weeks it is thought will see it completed to Bluffton, twenty-five miles from here. The work is pushing forward expeditiously.

### *FROM BALTIMORE.*

#### The Maryland Agricultural Fair—The Telegraph Operators' Strike.

*Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

BALTIMORE, Oct. 28. — Postmaster-General Creswell and other members of the Cabinet, and dignitaries from Washington, arrived here this morning, and visited the State Agricultural Fair. This is the great day there. Thousands are going.

The operators of all the telegraph lines here met last night, and resolved to give aid and comfort to the Franklin operators, now on a strike.

A slight sprinkling of snow fell here this morning, and it is now very cold.

### *FROM THE STATE.*

#### An Incorrect Report.

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

HARRISBURG, Oct. 28.—The statement telegraphed from here that Deputy Attorney-General Lewis Waln Smith had consented to remain in office is incorrect. Judge F. C. Brewster tendered him a reappointment, but it was declined. He vacated his office on Tuesday.

### *FROM EUROPE.*

#### This Morning's Quotations.

*By the Anglo-American Cable.*

LONDON, Oct. 28—11 A. M.—Consols, 93⅝ for both money and account. United States Five-twenties of 1862, 82½; of 1865, old, 81⅜; and of 1867, 82½; Ten-forties, 76¾; Erie Railroad, 22; Illinois Central, 97½; and Great Western, 24½.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 28—11 A. M.—Cotton firm; middling uplands, 11⅞@12d; middling Orleans, 12½@12¾d. The sales to-day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—Sugar is quiet for on the spot and afloat. Linseed Oil, £29. Common Rosin, 6s. 3d @6s. 6d.

PARIS, Oct. 28.—The Bourse opens firm; Rentes, 71f. 70c.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 28.—Shipments of cotton from Bombay to the 15th instant, 2000 bales.

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Thursday, Oct. 28, 1869.

There is a fair degree of activity both in loans and discounts, and the exacting terms of the street lenders are generally complied with when money must be had and is not obtainable at the banks. The tone of the market everywhere indicates increased firmness and an anticipated pinch for money during November. There is no material change in the rates, however, and we continue to quote call loans at 6@7 per cent. on Government collaterals, and at 9@10 per cent. on mixed securities. Prime commercial notes are readily negotiated at 8@9 per cent., but the market is poorly supplied with what discounters are pleased to term first-class, and very little is done at these figures.

The gold market experienced a break this morning which brought the premium down to 128⅜, but it rallied slightly, closing at noon at 129.

In Government loans there was little doing, and prices tend downward.

There is less firmness in the Stock market this morning, and the volume of business is light. State loans were neglected. City 6s were steady, with sales of the new issues at 100¾@100⅝.

Reading Railroad was quiet at 48@48 3-16; Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 55⅝; Little Schuylkill Railroad at 42, and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad at 117¾. 37¾ was bid for Catawissa preferred; 28¾ for Philadelphia and Erie; 39 for North Pennsylvania, and 70 for Norristown.

Canal shares were inactive. 23¾ was offered for Lehigh Navigation.

Coal shares were neglected.

Bank shares were steady, with sales of Mechanics' at 33¾.

Passenger Railway shares were neglected. 26 was bid for Spruce and Pine; 17½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 45 for Chesnut and Walnut; 11½ for Hestonville, and 59¾ for West Philadelphia.

—President Grant was in attendance at the Commercial Exchange this morning, being escorted through the building by Senator Cattell. His presence interfered to some extent with the usual course of business.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $1000 Pa 6s, 2 se | 106¾ | 100 sh Read R. | b10. 48⅛ |
| $17400 City 6s, New. | 100¾ | 100 | do. b10. 48⅜ |
| $500 do. | 100¾ | 200 | do. la. b30. 48 3-16 |
| $1500 do. | la.c. 100¾ | 100 | do. c. 48 |
| $3000 C & A 6s, '88 | 84 | 100 | do. 48 |
| $4000 Pa 1m 6s | la. 97 | 100 | do. b30. 48 3-16 |
| 5 sh Mech Bank | 33½ | 300 | do. la. 48 |
| 19 sh Leh Val. allot. lots | 52¾ | 100 | do. b30. 48 3-16 |
| 5 sh Phil & T R | 117½ | 400 | do. la.c. 48 |
| 56 sh Penna R. | la. 55½ | 100 | do. 48 |
| 20 do. | 55¾ | 50 sh Lit Sch. | b5wn. 42 |

JAY COOKE & CO. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 119⅛@119⅜; 5-20s of 1862, 120¼@120¾; do., 1864, 118@118¾; do., 1865, 118¾@119⅛; do., July, 1865, 116½@117; do. do., 1867, 116⅝@117; do., 1868, 116⅝@117; 10-40s, 107⅝@108¼; 6s, 107⅛@107⅝; Gold, 129¾.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, 40 No. S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 119⅛@119¾; do. 1869, 120⅛@120¼; do. 1864, 118@118⅜; do. 1865, 118¾@119; do. 1865, new, 116⅛@116⅜; do. 1867, do. 116⅜@116⅝; do. 1868, do., 116⅝@116⅞; 10-40s, 107⅜@108; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 107½@107⅝; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19¾; Gold, 129@129⅛; Silver, 125@127.

### THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

The following extracts show the state of the New York money market yesterday:—

*From the Herald.*

"The money market was easy, and after 2 o'clock balances were to be had as low as four per cent. In the previous transactions of the day, however, the prevailing rates were five and six per cent., with exceptions at seven. There is very little movement of currency to the West, but a good, steady overflow to the South and Southwest.

"The increasing exports of cotton have led to so free a supply of bills drawn against shipments that the bankers have been compelled to modify their rates for foreign exchange, and bills underwent a rather sharp decline this afternoon. There is also reason to believe that some of the large drawers are desirous of funds, on what account is not specified, and are selling bills rather than enter the market for a loan

## SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

**Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.**

### PROMISES AND PERFORMANCES.

*From the N. Y. Times.*

General Grant has not, from the outset, left the country in doubt with regard to the leading points of his policy. When waited upon by the joint committee of Congress, on the 13th February, to officially inform him of his election, he announced his determination to fulfil the just expectations of the people. "I can promise the committee," he said, "that it will be my endeavor to call around me as assistants such men only as I think will carry out the principles which you have said the country desires to see successful—economy, retrenchment, faithful collection of the revenue, and payment of the public debt." And with these objects in view, he declared that he would unhesitatingly change his appointees if those first selected failed to co-operate with him efficiently in the prosecution of this policy. There was no room for doubt or ambiguity upon the subject. General Grant had resolved that, whatever might happen, "economy, retrenchment, faithful collection of the revenue, and payment of the public debt," should be the cardinal principles of his administration. His pledge was voluntary and emphatic.

On the occasion to which we refer another promise was made, also voluntarily and with equal emphasis. Mr. J. V. L. Pruyn was present as a member of the joint committee. He was there as the representative of the Democratic element in Congress, and when General Grant indicated the distinctive points of the policy he contemplated, Mr. Pruyn, promptly and in apparent good faith, thus addressed him:—

"General:—In the great principles which you have marked out for the conduct of your administration, you will have the political support of those with whom I am associated, ready to act with you."

Here, then, are two promises—one intended to inform the country with reference to a matter which excited anxious inquiry, and the other apparently intended to assure the President elect that those who had opposed him were prepared to aid in the performance of his task. Has General Grant redeemed his promise? Have Mr. Pruyn's friends, for whom as a party he spoke, redeemed theirs?

The answer in behalf of General Grant is clear and conclusive. What he promised he has performed. Economy and retrenchment are manifest in every branch of the public service. Within six months his administration has effected a saving in expenditure of not less than $36,801,013; and the process still goes on. The diminution of outlay has not been effected at the cost of efficiency. On the contrary, as a result of increased efficiency, and of that "faithful collection of the revenue" which General Grant promised, the revenue for six months exhibits an advance amounting to $19,660,143. As to the reduction of the public debt, the record is quite as satisfactory. A single half year has witnessed the payment of $56,000,000 of the principal, and an appreciation in the value of the public securities which will greatly facilitate funding at a lower rate of interest. So much for the President. He is vindicated by his acts. The policy he foreshadowed has been adhered to literally, and with excellent effect.

Meanwhile the pledge tendered by Mr. Pruyn has been disregarded by the party in whose name he addressed the President. He promised that in the application of his policy General Grant should have the political support of the Democracy. The promise has not been fulfilled. Instead of sustaining the administration in reducing and economizing expenditures, in faithfully collecting the revenue, and in extinguishing debt, the Democrats have offered nothing but factious opposition. Not content with allowing the administration to perform the work, they have persistently striven to impede its progress. They credit it neither with cutting down expenses nor with increasing the productiveness of taxation; they neither concede what it has accomplished in the matter of retrenchment nor accord it justice for the reforms it has introduced into the public service. The magnanimous spirit proclaimed by Mr. Pruyn is proved to be a sham; and a reckless partisanship, as indifferent to truth and fairness as to the public weal, is found to be the only spirit of which the party is capable in its action toward the President and his advisers.

The difference between General Grant and the Democratic party, in relation to retrenchment, an efficient revenue service, and the reduction of the debt, is plain and characteristic. He has kept his word; they have violated theirs. He has steadily and successfully carried forward a policy which will bring relief to the country; they have as steadily obstructed reform and misrepresented its result. The contrast is between fidelity and faithlessness—between great duties honestly performed and a partisanship which recognizes neither truth nor duty.

### FRANCE—THE CRISIS OVER.

*From the N. Y. Herald.*

The 26th of October has come and gone, and happily, we think, for all parties, it has not been necessary to repeat the acts of the famous 2d of December. Paris has not since the commencement of the Emperor's reign been so much under the influence of fear as it has been for some days past. It was originally intended by the Liberals, or "Irreconcilables," as they are now called, to make a grand demonstration on the 26th, by way of protesting against the postponement of the opening of the Chambers. Such journals as the *Reveil* and the *Rappel* urged the Left to do in Paris on October 26, 1869, what the *Tiers Etat* did in Versailles in 1789, promising that if they marched across the city, the forty which might leave the Place de la Bastile would be one hundred thousand when they reached the Place de la Concorde. As the 26th of October approached the forty "irreconcilables" gradually dwindled down to thirteen, the other twenty-seven having wisely concluded that it would, all things considered, be better to wait patiently until the 29th of November, when they could constitutionally take the Government to task. The thirteen, however, made up their minds to make a show on the 26th, and to brave all consequences. Napoleon was well warned, and, of course, was well armed. Paris was surrounded by and filled with soldiers; the populace was duly advised of the danger of manifesting too much curiosity; instructions were given to Marshal Bazaine that there should be no "mistaken humanity;" and so, notwithstanding all the fuss and fury of the "irreconcilable" thirteen, law and order reigned in Paris on Tuesday as usual.

As will be seen by our cable despatches, the city of Paris was throughout the entire day perfectly tranquil. There was no demonstration, no disturbance. The bold thirteen did not make their appearance. The forty did not become one hundred thousand. The cannon, though pointed, were not used. In the afternoon, to show how little ground there was for alarm, the Emperor drove out in an open carriage and passed through some of the principal streets of the city. It is but just to add here that the day came and went very much as we expected. No one who knows the Emperor Napoleon could for a moment imagine that he would give his enemies the shadow of a chance to triumph over him. In spite of French "reds" and European democrats and American detractors, there is no ruler of the present day in whom the great public have more faith than they have in the Emperor Napoleon. His fall would, politically and financially, convulse not France alone, not Europe only, but the world. Yet the threatened demonstration of Tuesday had not the slightest effect on 'Change. The announcement of the Emperor's death would create a panic in every financial centre in the world. A threatened outbreak disturbs no one. So long as Louis Napoleon lives, his clear intellect and his strong will remaining, he will continue to be the trusted ruler of France. A violent revolution so long as he holds the reins is simply impossible. It is impossible to refuse to admit—and most men will make the admission heartily—that the peaceful victory of Tuesday will greatly increase the Emperor's popularity with the French people, while it cannot fail to enhance his great reputation all the world over. The world has not seen so skilful a ruler in many generations. He has not the brilliancy of his great uncle; but if his reign has shed less lustre upon French arms, it has occasioned less misery to the French people. If history cannot speak of him as the Julius Cæsar of France, it will not refuse to grant him the place and honors of Augustus.

Although, however, Napoleon has once again come off victorious, we cannot close our eyes to the fact that the current of events and growing public sentiment are rather against than with him. His personal influence is great; but it cannot be said that he has been successful in establishing a form of government which could work well without him. The French Government machine is not yet like that of Great Britain and that of the United States, self-acting. It needs the hand of skill to direct and control it, and it is difficult to see where that hand could be found if the Emperor were no more. It may seem a bold saying, but it is truth—the future of the Bonaparte dynasty is as uncertain to-day as it was twenty years ago. Napoleon gone, we see the factions again in conflict, and a republic or a restoration seems even more certain than the reign of Napoleon the Fourth. The death of the Emperor will be the signal for an uprising in Europe which his life and his success only postpone. With him will pass away a vigorous upholder of law and order; and if the fiercer spirits of democracy shall rejoice in his death as they would at the fall of a tyrant, the dynasties will have good reason to lament the loss of their greatest pillar of strength. It is well, we think, that peace on this occasion has been preserved; it is well that the Emperor remains master of the situation; but it is well also to bear in mind that the struggle is only postponed. The spirit of liberty is unconquerable.

### MISMANAGEMENT IN THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

*From the N. Y. Sun.*

Last spring, when the Narragansett was fitted out and sent to Cuba to protect our countrymen, she went with a couple of thirty-two pounders and one other gun too small to be remembered. She is a fair-sized sloop-of-war, and ought to have carried a battery four times as heavy. The Americans in Havana laughed loud and long at this wonderful castle of defense to which their lives and property were to be intrusted. The chief of the bureau that furnishes the ordnance to men-of-war said he could not give her more guns, because the bureau that supplies the men was unable to provide the crew to man them. So rigid was the economy which the system of retrenchment demanded. Yet, shortly afterwards, the Sabine sheeted home for Europe, carrying three or four hundred sailors, every man of whom was needed to protect our people in the West Indies. What was it that they were sent to Europe for? To give a pleasure cruise to eighty midshipmen, graduates of the Naval School at Annapolis!

There is a pressing need of midshipmen in the navy. Formerly they waited years and years for promotion, but now they remain midshipmen for only a twelvemonth, or at most two years, before rising to the next rank. Hence, to put the graduating class of the Naval School into a single ship is not only to deprive the navy of their services, but themselves of that experience in a junior grade so necessary to their preparation for the duties of a higher one. There is reason to fear that, just as the late withdrawal of midshipmen from the decks of most of our war vessels has already produced a damaging effect upon discipline and efficiency among their crews, so also a want of practical knowledge of a midshipman's duty will be found among the members of these picnic parties when an increase of rank shall hereafter intrust to them the deck, and with it the supervision and direction of subordinates. Instead of putting them on board the Sabine, they should have been distributed to all our men-of-war, where they might have been employed not only in keeping sailors up to sailors' duty, but also in learning their own.

The secret of bad management in the navy lies in the monstrosity of a two-headed authority, of a duplex administration, of a double-back-acting machinery, of a power behind the naval throne. If the President really desires Vice-Admiral Porter to be Secretary, he can easily take the lawful steps to accomplish his wish. But two Secretaries—one real, the other nominal; one responsible, the other without responsibility; one Robeson, the other Porter; one subject to public scrutiny for every act, the other working as secretly and imperceptibly as the living forces in nature—are unbearable. The Navy Department is like a pair of Iceland ponies effectually tethered by tying head to tail. It can only go round and round in a vicious circle without making a real progress. Among the various failures of President Grant's administration, none is more perfect than this.

### McMAHON AND THE PARAGUAYANS.

*From the N. Y. Tribune.*

General McMahon's report of Paraguayan affairs will disappoint many who had hoped, and perhaps unreasonably, for some more striking revelation. That the Brazilians are as cruel in war as the Paraguayans is perfectly credible, and we suppose that our ex-Ambassador has acquired a familiar conviction that in Spanish questions a great deal may be said against both sides. He says that the moneyless people of Lopez are so greatly self-reliant that their women plant and gather crops while they make guns and use them—all easy to believe of a nation of soldiers whose Amazons can forage and fight. Certain it is, too, that Lopez has administrative strength, and that the weak-kneed provisional government of Asuncion have not quite done with him yet. Nevertheless, we are not sure of the General's statement that the present position of Lopez, albeit among the mountains, is stronger than at Ascurra, whence he has been driven, according to a half dozen reports, with the loss of thousands of men.

With less qualification we accept the judgment of our ex-Envoy that the Brazilian announcement of the end of the war is a pretext for withdrawing troops. Pretext it doubtless is; for though we believe Lopez to have been badly and in grave respects irrecoverably beaten, no one can certify that the war is done. Lopez appears to be in the condition of an armed vagabond. Count d'Eu, though successful, must be tired of a contest which has no longer glory. Nothing is so certain as that the Brazilians and the Argentines are disgusted with the war if only on financial grounds; but this, after all, is small help to the ragged Paraguayans. The reckoning of a British resident in Paraguay that Lopez had with him 15,600 men at Ascurra may aid the conjectures of General McMahon; but it will be long before the Dictator will be ready, as he proposes, to invite to his tender mercies American immigrants—whom Heaven save if he be tyrant, libertine, robber, and murderer.

Thus much for General McMahon's statement of a very problematic subject. What he has told his Government would be interesting, perhaps necessary, to any true judgment of the Paraguayan leader and his cause; and we expect to hear more from him on this head. To what extent Lopez is the monster described may have to be guessed rather from our ex-minister's reticence than anything else. We are ready for any revelation that will make us doubt that the Paraguayan Cæsar is Nero, but are inclined to think that he is. As for our minister himself, we welcome him home cordially. Whatever he has to say, officially or otherwise, with reference to a most trying mission, will derive increased respect from the acknowledgment that he has served his Government with dignity and ability.

### THE BALLOT AS A BOLT.

*From the N. Y. World.*

We hope the Charleston *Courier's* New York correspondent's talk with a metropolitan workingman got under the eyes of all our readers recently. We wish, moreover, that it might come to the notice of all the readers of the *Tribune*—for it would help to make clear to their minds the truth that radical aristocrats and fanatics most stand in need of knowing—that the better class of American mechanics are not nourished by the high-sounding nonsense about a free country, a free ballot-box, and free institutions, which it is the specious policy of the *Tribune* to puff them up with.

What better off are we, said the workingman who talked with the correspondent, than the working men of the Old World? We do not earn more; our children do not learn more; everything goes away in taxes; and even no amusements are provided for us. A republic, as we have it, is a farce for an honest workingman. It is a paradise for the demagogue, the schemer, the politician!

And what help for it?

Once there was a duke—a mean and cruel despot—who exacted such increasing and enormous tithes from the peasantry of his domain that one year they came nigh to starvation. Being appealed to by a deputation of their number, and seeing how their case lay, the duke, with a refinement of inconsiderate contempt, instructed his retainers to cast to the hungry wretches the rotten refuse of the vegetables which he had robbed from them and deposited in his cellars. But when the people perceived this imposition, one of them, indignant, cried in a loud voice:—"These are not fit for food. Let us use them to get our rights." And, leading the way, the speaker set such a doughty example to the rest that the duke and his retainers were soon pelted into submission with a hail-storm of bad potatoes and pumpkins, for which the assailants got good ones in return.

The working-man complains that the ballot has proved a rotten pumpkin, not fit for food for him and his family. Very well—let him imitate the peasant's example, and use the ballot as a missile to hurl at his tyrant's head. It has become useless in his hands simply because, perhaps, he has cast it for the last eight or nine years into the radical pool, or cellar, only to have it thrown back in his face as a "boon" whenever he has lifted a voice of protest against his privations. Isn't it high time to employ this boon to "bring down" the hydra, taxation, instead of further fattening him up?

## GENERALITIES.

**Louisville Prosperity.**

In this city there are now in operation eight mills, with a daily capacity of about fifteen hundred barrels, equal to an annual production of 450,000 barrels, and at $6 per barrel, gives a sum total of $2,700,000. To produce the quantity of flour which these mills have the capacity of manufacturing, requires about 2,250,000 bushels of wheat. As a cotton market, Louisville has, during the past few years, won national notoriety. Having inaugurated daily cotton sales at auction, extensive warehouses have been opened, buyers from a distance have been attracted, and the prices obtained have been uniformly satisfactory. The whisky trade of Louisville was 61,700 barrels for the last twelve months, or 2,468,020 gallons. The *Courier-Journal* estimates the entire whisky and high wine trade at $11,000,000.

**Southwestern Mob Law.**

We copy the following from the Red River (Ark.) *News*:—

Some time ago a difficulty occurred on Bayou Cie, in Sabine parish, between a man named Chambliss and another named Watkins, and in which Chambliss was killed. The decision of the Coroner's inquest was that the killing was done in self-defense. Shortly after, by Chambliss' friends, the Grand Jury of Sabine parish found a true bill against the two brothers Wadkins and a Dr. Tompkins for killing Chambliss, and on the strength of this bill the Sheriff of Sabine on last Saturday arrested the three parties accused of the murder, and placed them in jail at Many. On Sunday night about one hundred persons visited the jail and took therefrom the three prisoners, and hung one of the brothers Watkins and shot Dr. Tompkins dead. The other Watkins is supposed to have escaped.

**Sojourner Truth.**

Sojourner Truth, now over eighty years of age, was recently reported in the papers as on her deathbed, but she is once more on a visit to her friends and in good health. She proposes to visit President Grant at Washington. She was a slave for forty years in the State of New York, and since her emancipation has devoted her life to the cause of her suffering race. During the war, under President Lincoln's administration, she spent her time among the freedmen, instructing the women in domestic duties, and did much to promote their comfort in and around Washington. Since that period she has lived at Battle creek, Michigan, where she has a little home which is incumbered by a mortgage of about $900, and her mission now is to gather up what she can towards paying off this mortgage. She ought not to be a long time engaged in doing this. Any contribution for this object may be sent to Rowland Johnson, No. 54 Beaver street, New York.

**A Sensible Act.**

During a recent concert in Pike's Hall, Cincinnati, the great doors of the hall were thrown open, and a moment later a gentleman advanced to the platform and touched the leader, as he was gracefully wielding the baton. Next, this bold person interrupted a singer right in the midst of her carollings and warblings, and her voice died away in a whisper. Then, as the audience had begun already to leave the hall, evidently suspecting that all was not right, this person waved his hand, and announced that there was no occasion for alarm; not the slightest, he repeated, with good emphasis. He proceeded to state that a fire had broken out in the next building, but that there need be neither hurry nor fright, for there was abundant time for all to leave the room. The audience was quieted at once. The rush that had begun was checked; frightened women and children became courageous; indies sat resolutely in their seats, waiting for the crowd to pass; the singers and the musicians coolly gathered up their books and their scores; there was a quiet movement toward the door, but there was no panic. The hall was cleared in a few minutes.

**A Burlesque by Punch.**

Modern improvements in theatres are thus burlesqued by *Punch*, in connection with the arrangements of the theatre to be opened in London by Miss Marie Wilton:—

"The audience will no longer sit in old-fashioned 'boxes,' but on sides of mountains, the seats being partitioned off by heather and overshadowed by foliage. Those at their bases will converge so as to form a valley, where on hillocks (apparently hillocks) in delightful daisy meadows the stall audience will sit. The pit will represent mushroom beds; but this is uncertain. The orchestra will be over the roof (to represent the music of the spheres) and round the sunlight. A river of scented waters will run in front of the stage, wherein swans and ducks will swim, and the front row of stalls alone, for extra payment, will be allowed to fish during the *entr'actes*. The gallery will be made to represent clouds, so as really to keep up the Olympian notion of gods being there seated. The upper boxes will represent fir plantations; the dress circle, red sandstone rocks, with dark green moss, the back being a vivarium. The box-keepers and officials will be in pastoral costume; the refreshment room will be a Swiss cottage; the ladies' cloak-room a chest in the valley; and the gentlemen's reading, writing, and smoking-room a cool grot, where they will be waited upon by fairy-like forms. Flowers will be everywhere; also real ants, grasshoppers, earwigs, and butterflies, only to be let out during the *entr'actes*, with strings to their legs. In summer the theatre will be iced. In winter it will be warmed, and still retain in appearance all the characteristics of summer."


BONNETS, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

MRS. M. A. BINDER,
ARTISTE DES MODES,
1101,
N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut Streets.

This opportunity is taken to announce that I have just returned from Paris and London, with the latest FALL FASHIONS. These designs being personally selected and modelled from the greatest novelties, and trimmed in a superior style, will open

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1869,

With French and English Dresses, Cloaks, Mantelettes, Sleeves, and Children's Costumes, Robe de Chambre and Breakfast Dresses.
Dress and Cloak Making in every variety.
Wedding Trousseaux furnished at short notice and reasonable prices.
Real Thread and Guipure Laces, Roman and Plain Ribbons and Sashes.
Paris Jewelry, newest style of Jet, Gold and Shell, the rarest and most elegant ever offered. Hair Bands, Combs, and Regal Nets.
Dress and Cloak Trimmings, the most tasteful that are to be found in the French metropolis, wholesale and retail.
Bridal Veils and Wreaths.
Kid Gloves, 75 cents and $1 00 per pair.
Exclusive Agents for MRS. M. WORK'S celebrated system for Cutting Ladies' Dresses, Sacques, Basques, etc. etc. 3 6 stuth5

WINES.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE.
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.
CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kleerman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.
CLARETS—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines.
GIN.—"Mader Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets,
Importers of
BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
For the sale of
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 28 3p5

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by
CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
5 28 3p5 Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.

PAPER HANGINGS.

BEAN & WARD,
PLAIN AND DECORATIVE
PAPER HANGINGS,
NO. 251 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
BETWEEN WALNUT AND SPRUCE,
PHILADELPHIA.
COUNTRY WORK PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. 2 18

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1032 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 2 25

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

WINSLOW'S GREEN CORN,
FRESH PEACHES,
GREEN PEAS,
FRESH TOMATOES, ETC. ETC.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.
No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
PROVISIONS,
OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS,
FOR FAMILY USE
TERRAPINS $16 PER DOZEN. 2 25

LOST.

LOST CERTIFICATES.—NOTICE IS HEREby given that application has been made to the City Treasurer for the issue of duplicates of the following described certificates of the Six per Cent. Loan of the City of Philadelphia (free of taxes):—
No. 4 65, $1000, dated October 5, 1864.
4966, $500, " " 5, 1864.
4960, $4500, " " 25, 1864.
5271, $2500, " November 30, 1864.
$8500, in name of JOHN H. B. LATROBE, in trust. AUSTIN & OBERGE,
9 9 th28t No. 313 WALNUT Street.

WIRE WORK.

GALVANIZED and Painted WIRE GUARDS, store fronts and windows, for factory and warehouse windows, for churches and cellar windows.
IRON and WIRE RAILINGS, for balconies, offices cemetery and garden fences.
Liberal allowance made to Contractors, Builders and Carpenters. All orders filled with promptness and work guaranteed.
ROBERT WOOD & CO.,
7 3 stuth6m No. 1136 RIDGE Avenue Phila.

DAVID FLEMMING,
CIGAR BOX MANUFACTURER,
No. 625 COMMERCE Street, above Market.
Orders filled at the shortest notice. 10 14 1m

FINANCIAL.

A RELIABLE HOME INVESTMENT.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Wilmington and Reading Railroad,
BEARING INTEREST
At SEVEN PER CENT. in Currency,
PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER, FREE OF STATE AND UNITED STATES TAXES.

This road runs through a thickly populated and rich agricultural and manufacturing district
For the present, we are offering a limited amount the above Bonds at
85 CENTS AND INTEREST.

The connection of this road with the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads insures it a large and remunerative trade. We recommend the bonds as the cheapest first-class investment in the market.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS,
No. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
9 4 1t2 31 PHILADELPHIA.

UNITED STATES BONDS
BOUGHT, SOLD, AND EXCHANGED ON MOST LIBERAL TERMS.
GOLD
BOUGHT AND SOLD AT MARKET RATES. COUPONS CASHED.
PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION ONLY.
COLLECTIONS
MADE ON ALL ACCESSIBLE POINTS.
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 South THIRD Street,
6 11 PHILADELPHIA.

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
P. F. KELLY & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in
Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds,
AT CLOSEST MARKET RATES,
N. W. Corner THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.
Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 6 5 1t2 31

ELLIOTT & DUNN,
BANKERS,
NO. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, BILLS, Etc.
Receive MONEY ON DEPOSIT, allowing interest.
Execute orders for Stocks in Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Baltimore. 4 26

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,
NO. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,
NO. 2 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Direct telegraphic communication with the New York Stock Boards from the Philadelphia Office. [12 24

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS,
PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK.

DEALERS IN UNITED STATES BONDS, and MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGE,
Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liberal Terms.
ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
C. J. HAMBRO & SON, London.
B. METZLER, S. SOHN & CO., Frankfort.
JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Paris.
And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of Credit
1 2 tf Available Throughout Europe.

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,
No. 50 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
NOVEMBER COUPONS
AND
CITY WARRANTS
10 5 3m BOUGHT AND SOLD.

CITY WARRANTS
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,
NO. 20 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
9 PHILADELPHIA

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street.
PHILADELPHIA,
Dealers in all Government Securities.
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.
We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 7 1 3m

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
Stock and Exchange Brokers,
NO. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
Members of the New York and Philadelphia Stock and Gold Boards.
STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city 1 26

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1828.
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and
FANCY GOODS.
G. W. RUSSELL,
NO. 22 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
3 25 Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

MILLINERY.

WEYL & ROSENHEIM,
NO. 726 CHESNUT STREET.
OPEN THIS DAY,
10 PIECES ROMAN STRIPED SATINS, at $2, $2 50, and $3 per yard; one dollar per yard below former prices.
40 PIECES SATINS, 16-inch, of all desirable shades, $1 50 per yard; reduced from $2.
1¼ PIECES BLACK VELVET, warranted all silk, at $4, $4 50, and $5; one dollar per yard below the real value.
Also, a full stock of all kinds of
RIBBONS,
SILKS,
HATS,
FRAMES,
FLOWERS,
FEATHERS,
ETC. ETC.,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
WEYL & ROSENHEIM,
10 18 1m NO. 726 CHESNUT STREET.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

THE FOUNT OF FASHION.
GENTS' FURNISHING STORE.
MRS. MINNIE CUMMINGS has opened the above-named place, at No. 119 South EIGHTH Street, where gentlemen can find everything in their line.
The best fitting SHIRTS in the city, ready-made or made to order.
Purchasers of twelve articles receive the thirteenth as a Gift.
UMBRELLAS TO HIRE for 25 cents.
Handkerchiefs hemmed free of charge.
Polite Salesladies in attendance.
A call is respectfully solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.
9 8 MINNIE CUMMINGS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
11 2 WINCHESTER & CO., No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

FINE DRESS SHIRTS
AND
GENTS' NOVELTIES.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
No. 814 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,
5 27 3rp Four doors below Continental Hotel.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.
N. E Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Importers and Manufacturers of
White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty, Varnishes, Etc.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest price for cash. 12 45

M. MARSHALL,
DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST,
AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN
PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, AND PATENT MEDICINES,
Nos. 1301 and 1303 MARKET St.
10 21 thstu6m

CARRIAGES.

GARDNER & FLEMING,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
No. 214 South FIFTH Street,
BELOW WALNUT.
A Large Assortment of New and Second-hand
CARRIAGES,
INCLUDING
Rockaways, Phætons, Jenny Linds, Buggies
Depot Wagons, Etc. Etc., [3 23 tuths
For Sale at Reduced Prices.

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS
No. 2 CORNTIES SLIP, New York.
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia.
No. 45 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.
We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the hortest notice. 1255

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches wide, Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
2 25 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

## NEWS SUMMARY.

### City Affairs.

—A slight fire occurred last evening at Brun's trimming store, No. 1914 Market street.

—A horse and carriage belonging to Mr. John Lenis, while crossing the railroad track at Grape street, Manayunk, was struck by a locomotive and much damaged. Fortunately the occupants escaped unhurt.

—A meeting of the Produce Association was held yesterday afternoon. The committee appointed to visit Washington and confer with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue reported that they had performed their duty. They were received by the Commissioner kindly, and after laying before him the names of parties doing business without license, thereby defrauding the Government, and operating against the produce dealers of this city, the Commissioner was urged to some course by which these grievances would be remedied. In response the committee were informed that although persons who had been charged with doing business without a license might pay the fine imposed upon them, still they would be required to take out a license, and a failure in this respect would render them liable to a criminal prosecution. The Commissioner said he would instruct the Collector of the Port in reference to the matter. Amendments to the constitution and by-laws were read and laid over until next meeting for action.

—The annual session of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of the State of Pennsylvania was commenced yesterday morning, at the hall, southwest corner of Ninth and Spring Garden streets. There was a large attendance of delegates from divisions in the city and from various parts of the State. After the initiation of new members, Mr. John Shallcross, the G. W. P., read his annual report, showing the condition of the Order at the present time. From the report, it appears that at the time the previous report was made 113 Divisions were in existence, and that during the past year 13 new ones had been chartered, making a total of 113. Number of members initiated during the year, 2865, making the present number 8310. The receipts of the Grand Division during the year amounted to $3192·27, and the expenditures to $2290·29. The following officers were elected at the evening session:—G. W. P., John Bardsly; G. W. A., A. A. Barker; G. Scribe, John C. Maguigan; Grand Treasurer, Abraham Brown; Grand Chaplain, Rev. George Bringhurst; Grand Sentinel, W. H. Gosnel. A resolution was adopted providing for the appointment of a committee to memoralize the Legislature to pass a law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors on election day.

### Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 130¼.

—Nothing new has transpired in the Butterfield case.

—A heavy snow storm cooled Oswego, N. Y., yesterday.

—The late earthquake was felt in Dutchess county, N. Y.

—The tailors of Chicago are still on a strike for increase of wages.

—The Franklin telegraph operators still hold out on their strike.

—Snow-ploughs are in use on the horse-car tracks in Buffalo, N. Y.

—Snow has fallen in the vicinity of Martha's Vineyard and Cape Cod.

—C. W. Fitzgerald, of Richmond, Va., committed suicide yesterday in that city.

—The reported sailing of the miniature ship Constitution for Europe is untrue.

—The steamboat Lenton struck a snag on the Arkansas river on Monday and sunk.

—The impression in Wilmington is that the officers of the privateer Cuba will be discharged.

—Bishop Conroy, of Albany, and Bishop Sweeny, of St. Johns, N. B., sailed yesterday for Rome.

—It is announced from the Department of State that there are no vacancies at home or abroad.

—The Virginia, Maryland, and Kentucky tobacco crops have fallen off from one-third to one-tenth in different districts.

—George W. Coobey, who died in the Insane Asylum, at South Boston, yesterday, was, for many years, District Attorney of Suffolk county, Massachusetts.

### Foreign Affairs.

—Napoleon is again at Compeigne.

—George Peabody is ill in London, and it is thought he cannot recover.

—Francis Joseph, of Austria, is to have a grand reception at Constantinople.

—A Paris journal says that the Dalmatian conspiracy lately discovered has spread into Turkey.

## OUR NEW CLERGYMAN.

### Lecture at the Academy by R. J. De Cordova, Esq., of New York.

This popular orator delivered a lecture on "Our New Clergyman" last evening to a crowded house, at the Academy of Music. The lecturer commenced his discourse by describing the place where his plot was laid as being situated between Wobbleton and Huckleberryville, and shut out from a sight of the noble Hudson. The place was called Turnipdale, and was built in a saucer-like hollow. A few houses were to be seen dotting each side of the hill, and were, as they appeared, the dwellings of the bloated aristocrats of the place. One of the houses, the one highest up the mountain, was occupied by the nabob of the village, Mr. Upham and under whose nostrils the village of Turnipdale was built. In this village were two lawyers and a newspaper office, the sheet being named *Turnipdale Standard of Liberty*, which was not remarkable for the good English to be found in its editorials. Then there was the picturesque little church which will form no unimportant part of this story. The old clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Walker, had resigned, and was leaving for a new incumbency and an additional salary of $300 per annum. The new minister, the Rev. Mr. Trott, was to be paid the large salary of $900 per annum, but this amount would not always be guaranteed in the village of Turnipdale, and therefore Mr. Upham promised to make up any deficiency which might be apparent at the end of the year. Everybody had the new minister on the brain, even the bald-headed little sexton, who was also the cobbler of the village, and the deacon could not sleep at night for dreadful dreams from which he inferred some trouble or other would happen to prevent the new clergyman from entering upon his new sphere of duty.

The lecturer then gave an account of a conversation over the tea table in Mrs. Hubbins' (the wife of one of the deacons) parlor, which was also her dining-room, and which was made hot to suffocation by one of those many stoves employed for, he believed, motives of mistaken economy, by so many persons in the country, who roast themselves sixteen hours every day in a hot room, in order to have the upper room warmed without an additional expenditure, and in which the ladies could go and spend the remainder of the twenty-four hours. At the tea-table sat Mrs. Hubbins at the head; Mrs. Price on her right, Mrs. Carter on her left, Mr. Carter and Mr. Price by the side of their ladies, and Miss Araminta Hubbins and Miss Crocker. The conversation was amusing and of the ordinary busy-body style. It showed up the hypocrite and the curious; and the speculations, matrimonial and otherwise, which were indulged in made the audience laugh to their hearts' content.

When Mr. Trott arrived, it appears he was shabbily but genteelly dressed. This made no difference to the Turnipdate folks, as it would in New York, and a grand reception was given the new incumbent. When Sunday came everybody went to church. Trott was the centre of attraction. After the sermon Mr. Upham asserted that it was "the best discourse that was ever preached in Turnipdale." Mr. Hubbins characterized it as "the outpouring of the cream of propriety." Mr. Price said it was "a good, earnest discourse, full of truthful Christian feeling." The bald-headed sexton, who was also the cobbler, styled it thuswise:—"It was such a beautiful sermon, and so full of wisdom that I was dumbfounded, sir; it made me perfectly stupid." And even "Drunken Joe," as he was called, a half crazy, inebriated wretch, said "that was the talk." Mrs. Hubbins praised it extravagantly because there was "not a particle of hypocrisy in it." She, however, did not like Mrs. Trott, who, when the congregation was singing, professed to be taking part in it when she did not. She also objected to Miss Trott coming to church with such a wide band and sash of ribbon to her dress. Well, "our new clergyman" was a success, and everything went well for a few weeks. Presents in the shape of bookmarkers, images of shepherds and shepherdesses in all sorts of imaginable positions, etc. etc., were made to him every day. The flock of Mr. Trott used to go to a Jew in the village, who, singular to say, was in the clothing business, and purchase presents for their pastor, and on one occasion the clothier suggested, "Would it not be better if you make Mr. Trott a present of a new great-coat?" This was found to be acceptable, and under the superintendence of Mr. Upham donations of a barrel of flour, a big jar of pickles, a box of buckwheat, and other domestic articles soon found their way to Mr. Trott's house. Mrs. Hubbins, however, soon began to tire of the "donation" business, and didn't fail to express her dislike.

Matters went on, and at last Mr. Upham came to Mr. Trott, and asked him to give a pitch into his mill hands in his sermon next Sunday, because they had imitated their New York brethren, and struck for higher wages. Mr. Trott, like an ignoramus that he was, knowing that the mill hands did not contribute towards the support of the church, put the question to Mr. Upham: "Well, who are right in this matter—the mill hands have but low salaries?" Mr. Upham replied that, of course, he was right, and the preacher must give them a pitch in. Mr. Trott mildly remonstrated "he did not think it a proper subject to introduce into a Sunday sermon," whereupon Mr. Upham went away in a huff, saying, "Let the mill hands support the church, for I won't." Mr. Upham then went about the village spreading the news that the new clergyman was "putting on airs," and would soon be a failure. Mr. Trott pondered over the matter, and reading in a New York paper that a family had just died of starvation, he determined to preach a sermon on the subject, and urging upon society that such things should not be allowed. He then intimated that he would preach a special sermon in behalf of the starving families in New York, at the close of which he would make a collection. The feeling in the village was opposed to this on the ground that New Yorkers had nothing to do with Turnipdaleans. The day soon came around, and five persons were in attendance to hear the sermon, and they were the five poorest persons in the parish. The persevering preacher then went and implored Mr. Upham's help, but he refused to do anything. At last the climax came. Mr. Trott preached a sermon on the subject of the rich man, the camel, and the eye of the needle, and giving the moral that money was but a poor thing to lean on alone after all. After this discourse, Mr. Upham declared that the sermon was levelled at him, and asked why did Mr. Trott come over from Cherry Landing for the sake of only $300 additional salary per annum, and declared he should be called upon to resign. Young Upham was notified to discontinue his visits to the vicarage, but the young hopeful exclaimed that Maud did not write her father's sermons.

The lecturer then went on to speak of the economy which the clergyman's wife at this period had to exercise, and subsequently how Mr. Trott's friends were on the lookout for a new church for him, but could not find one on account of the parson market being glutted. While in these straitened circumstances, Mr. Trott used to console himself with the reflection that he came from a good stock. After a while a rich relation died and left him a large fortune. Then, what a change from absolute poverty to wealth! Trott purchased a few clothes from Mr. Jacobs in the village, but the majority had to be got from New York. Then his parishioners began to overlook the imprudence which had been so unwisely exhibited in his begging sermon, and he was soon engaged in the formation of a "Society for the Prevention of Starvation." He subscribed to churches, chapels, and, in fact, to every charitable undertaking; but Mrs. Trott, who saw the money given away whenever it was asked for, did not like it. Then Mr. Trott, the richest man in the village, was the unhappiest; but he said:—"I am a clergyman, and must be meek." In the meantime Billy Upham had gone to Cuba, and learned the value of sugar. Returning to Turnipdale, after the rustics of that humdrum place had retired, he took his guitar and made his way to Maud's window. It appears Maud had been informed that her Billy had fallen in love with about twenty Spanish senoritas. This was not true, and Billy, wishing to serenade her after the foreign fashion, began to string his guitar, while the snow was falling thick and fast all the time. He sang the following under circumstances of great difficulty:—

When they shall whisper that I am untrue,
My fond love has wandered, my dearest, from you,
The hopes of my manhood have strayed from the truth,
Abjuring the vows which so gladdened my youth.

List to them not, Maud, list to them not.

The Hubbins family lived next door, and were aroused by the foreign air of Billy, and joined in and made a quartette of it, Billy keeping up a screaming obligato outside.

The lecturer then imitated all the parties joining in the song, and at last the noise was so great that it was found necessary to wake Mr. Hubbins. The end of Billy's song terminated in notes of exclamation, oh! oh! caused by Mrs. Hubbins, who, thinking it was Drunken Joe, with his banjo, making the noise, precipitated a bucket of water over him.

The next morning matters were explained, and the long-separated were reunited. Trott and Upham were reconciled, after some small amount of recrimination, and Mr. De Cordova closed his humorous sketch by describing the happy culmination of all the clergyman's troubles, and a bright future for Billy and Maud, who had been comfortably settled in an enviable homestead, purchased at the expense of "Our New Clergyman."

## LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

*(For Additional Legal Intelligence see Outside Pages.)*

### Court of Quarter Sessions.

THE BROOKS CASE—REASONS FOR A NEW TRIAL AS TO MARA AND DOUGHERTY.

In support of the motion made for a new trial in the case of Hugh Mara and James Dougherty, convicted last Sunday morning of assault and battery with intent to kill James J. Brooks, the following reasons have been assigned by counsel:—

1. Because the learned Judge erred in allowing the Commonwealth to set aside jurors without assigning cause therefor.

2. Because the learned Judge erred in refusing to allow the defendants to challenge Joseph Miller.

3. Because the learned Judge erred in admitting evidence offered by the Commonwealth to contradict the statements made on the hearing of the case by Neal McLaughlin, a witness called by the Commonwealth.

4. Because the learned Judge erred in admitting evidence of independent and different statements made by Neil McLaughlin other than those made by him on the trial of the cause, and in permitting the District Attorney to comment on the same as corroboration of the testimony of Thomas Hughes.

5. Because the learned Judge permitted Mr. Fox to detail conversations said to have occurred between the witness McLaughlin and defendants at Coney Island, this statement having been made to him (Fox) in the absence of defendants and their counsel.

6. Because the learned Judge erred in permitting statements under oath to be made in the presence of the jury, of the conduct in the absence of defendants of Kelly, a person called by the Commonwealth as a witness, but not subpœnaed by any one, and still further erred in commenting upon same in the presence of said jury, and in adjourning the Court on account of said absence, and in permitting the District Attorney to state the importance of said witness and in commenting upon his conduct in his final address to the jury.

7. The Court erred in suspending the trial to procure the attendance of Mayor Fox, who was not then a witness in the case.

8. The learned Judge erred in permitting the Commonwealth, in cross-examination, to ask Mr. Brooks if he did not seize whisky at Mr. Martin's store two or three times.

9. The learned Judge erred in admitting the testimony of Mr. Tryon in rebuttal.

10. The learned Judge erred in refusing to allow counsel to correct misstatements of evidence unintentionally made by the District Attorney in his address to the jury.

11. The Judge erred in instructing the jury, that if they believed defendants were present, it was immaterial who fired the shot or used the blackjack; under this indictment all would be convicted as principals.

12. The Judge erred in sending for the jury at the time and in the manner in which he did it.

13. The Judge erred in taking the verdict on Sunday.

14. The verdict was against the law and the evidence.

It is understood that Monday next has been fixed for the argument.

### Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Ludlow and Paxson.

THE MORTON HOMICIDE.

In the case of Daniel Reading, who is on trial for the murder of William Morton on the 13th of October, 1868, before reported, the principal evidence adduced by the Commonwealth, after the close of our report, was that of Moses Lowther, who testified as follows:—

I knew William Morton; remember perfectly well the night he was shot; was standing at the open end of Creasy's bar; when he was shot I was outside on the pavement; when shot he was standing some three or four feet from a billboard on Tasker street; there had been some three or four knock-downs in the bar-room, which was caused by some half-dozen young men coming into the bar-room with pistols and guns under their coats, cheering, some for Grant and some for Colfax, and some for Seymour and Blair; they retreated to the Sixth street door, turned, and fired all together and then ran into the street; one of them stood on Tasker street and fired; and one young fellow, Morton, put his hand upon the bill board, cried out:—"My God, I am shot!" and fell; the man who fired was the man in the dock, Daniel Reading; another man fired two shots from the middle of Sixth and Tasker; Morton had made this exclamation before this second man had fired; Reading then called to this second man to follow him, saying "McManus was shot," and then ran up Sixth street; I chased the other man down Tasker street as far as Henry Morris's gate, where a half dozen shots were fired at me and I had to stop.

Cross-examined—I am a blacksmith's helper, working at Fairmount Park; I worked before that with Morris & Tasker; before that I worked at Merrick's; between my work at Merrick's and with Morris & Tasker I was undergoing chastisement at Cherry Hill Prison, for folly; I applied to Judge Ludlow for aid in getting through this world, and by his assistance obtained employment, which I have held steadily and soberly; I was sentenced by Judge Ludlow on the 25th of March, 1864, and was discharged from the Penitentiary on the 25th of March, 1867; I have not been in prison since; just after the party at the door fired into the room, and the heaviest part of the firing was over, a man named Smith came in, and some one inside fired at him; this was before Morton was shot; Morton was an innocent youth and had nothing to do with the fight or either of the parties; he did not follow these parties out; he was shot after the cross-firing at the door; the first shot knocked Morton down, and the man who fired that ran out in the street to another man, who then fired a second and third shot; I did not say to William Ellinger at the hospital that I would swear the ——— were Dan Price, Kit Manley, and Daniel Reading, that Kit Manley shot me, and because Daniel Reading was a friend of his I would swear him into the Penitentiary, if hard swearing would do it; I was too low to converse with Ellinger, and the doctor cleared him away from my bed.

Catharine Morton sworn—I live at Cuba and Tasker streets; William Morton was my son; he was brought home between 8 and 9 o'clock upon a settee; there were cakes of blood on the settee, from the tops of his boots to the top of his head; he was shot in the thigh and palms of his hands, and a ball passed through his boot.

Here the Commonwealth closed.

## MARINE TELEGRAPH.

*For additional Marine News see First Page.*

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| SUN RISES | 6 28 | MOON RISES | 11 20 |
| SUN SETS | 5 02 | HIGH WATER | 8 29 |

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

WILLIAM W. PAUL, H. G. BUTCHER, S. E. STOKES, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

COMMITTEE ON ARBITRATIONS.

J. O. James, George L. Buzby, E. A. Souder, William W. Paul, Thos. L. Gillespie.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cella | London | New York | Oct. 9 |
| India | Glasgow | New York | Oct. 15 |
| Domain | Southampton | New York | Oct. 19 |
| Aleppo | Liverpool | New York via Bos | Oct. 19 |
| Pennsylvania | Liverpool | New York | Oct. 20 |
| Colorado | Liverpool | New York | Oct. 20 |
| C. of Paris | Liverpool | New York | Oct. 21 |
| Pennsylvania | Liverpool | New York | Oct. 22 |
| Nemesis | London | New York | Oct. 30 |

FOR EUROPE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Samaria | New York | Liverpool | Oct. 28 |
| Hanse | New York | Bremen | Oct. 28 |
| Pereire | New York | Havre | Oct. 30 |
| C. of Brussels | New York | Liverpool | Oct. 30 |
| Denmark | New York | Liverpool | Oct. 30 |
| Europa | New York | Glasgow | Oct. 30 |
| C. of Baltimore | New York | Liverpool, via Hal | Nov. 2 |
| City of Paris | New York | Liverpool | Nov. 6 |
| City of Brooklyn | New York | Liverpool | Nov. 13 |

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| J. W. Everman | Philada | Charleston | Oct. 28 |
| Pioneer | Philada | Wilmington | Oct. 28 |
| Yazoo | Philada | New Orleans | Oct. 28 |
| Eagle | New York | Havana, via Nas | Oct. 28 |
| Missouri | New York | Havana | Oct. 29 |
| Wyoming | Philada | Savannah | Oct. 30 |
| Arizona | New York | Aspinwall | Nov. 1 |
| Hen. Chauncey | New York | Aspinwall | Nov. 1 |

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Yazoo, Catharine, New Orleans, via Havana, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamship Pioneer, Barrett, Wilmington, N. C., Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamship Saxon, Sears, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Her, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Brig Canima, Coombs, Charlestown, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr H. Blackman, Jones, Providence, do.
Schr D. Faust, Wood, Portsmouth, do.
Schr American Eagle, Shaw, E. Greenwich, do.
Schr Roanoke, Barrett, Richmond, do.
Schr Decatur Oakes, Berry, Gloucester, do.
Schr Ellen Holgate, Golding, Newbern, S. Lathbury & Co.
Schr E. A. Conklin, Daniels, Gloucester, Weld, Nagle & Co.
Schr Goddess, Kelly, Salem, do.
Schr Annie May, May, Boston, do.
Barge C. & J. F. Shoe, Foster, New York, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Barge Daylight, McCormey, New York, do.
Barge Reading RR. No. 60, Hoffman, Brooklyn, do.
Barge Warren, Randolph, New York, do.
Barge Edward Davies, Kelly, New York, do.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Brunette, Freeman, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.
Steamer Anthracite, Green, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Monitor, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Brig Mountain Eagle, Jarvis, from St. John, N. B., with laths to Patterson & Lippincott.
Schr Laura Bridgewater, Harris, 3 days from Boston, in ballast to Lennox & Burgess.
Schr Aid, Smith, 3 days from Boston, in ballast to Lennox & Burgess.
Schr Emma, Hall, 3 days from Boston, in ballast to Lennox & Burgess.
Schr A. Tirrell, Atwood, 15 days from Lane's Cove, with granite to Barker & Bro.
Schr Wm. Bement, Penney, 6 days from Quincy Point, with granite to Barker & Bro.
Schr Polar Star, Murphy, 3 days from Norfolk, via Wilmington, Del., with shingles to H. Crosker & Co.
Schr F. Nickerson, Kelly, 3 days from Boston, with fish to Crowell & Collins.
Schr Sarah, Cobb, 8 days from New Bedford, with oil to Allen & Co.
Schr J. Price, Nickerson, 6 days from Boston, with hemp to Fitler & Weaver.
Schr E. F. Crowell, Howes, 6 days from Boston, with fish to Crowell & Collins.
Schr D. Davidson, Smith, 6 days from Wellfleet, with fish to Crowell & Collins.
Schr West Dennis, Crowell, 6 days from Boston, with mdse. to Crowell & Collins.
Schr Albert G. Page, Haley, 6 days from Boston, with fish to Crowell & Collins.
Schr Cyrus Fossett, Harding, 3 days from Fall River, in ballast to Lennox & Burgess.
Schr Dirigo, Snow, from Boston, with iron to Verree & Mitchell.
Schr Howard, Griffin, 10 days from Bangor, with laths to T. P. Galvin & Co.
Schr Arthur Burton, Sherman, from Bangor, with lumber to order.
Schr Emily Curtis (new), Howard, 4 days from Boston, in ballast to J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr Quickstep, Smith, 3 days from Pawtucket, in ballast to Lennox & Burgess.
Schr A. A. Andrews, Kelly, from Boston, with mdse.
Schr W. G. Bartlett, Bartlett, from East Greenwich.
Schr J. Cadwalader, Steelman, from Salem.
Schr A. Magee, Young, from Salem.
Schr J. T. Alburger, Corson, from Boston.
Schr F. M. Colton, Robeson, from Boston.
Schr R. K. Vaughn, Risley, from Boston.
Schr M. Weaver, Weaver, from Boston.
Schr E. B. Wood, Gandy, from Boston.
Schr Allderdice, Willetts, from Boston.
Schr S. R. Wheeler, Lloyd, from Boston.
Schr R. L. Tay, Baker, from Boston.
Schr H. T. Hedges, Franklin, from Boston.
Schr Transit, Rackett, from Boston.
Schr M. S. Lewis, Lewis, from Boston.
Schr A. Croskey, Potter, from Boston.
Schr E. A. Conkling Daniels, from Marblehead.
Schr M. M. Merriman, Babbett, from Dighton.
Schr Eliza Ann, McCoy, from Plymouth.
Schr L. D. Small, Tice, from Danversport.
Schr G. C. Morris, Richards, from Providence.
Schr R. B. Emory, Clayton, from Providence.
Schr S. T. Wines, Hulse, from Providence.
Schr Nightingale, Beebe, from Providence.
Schr Eliza Rebecca, Price, from Providence.
Schr L. B. Ives, Bowditch, from Providence.
Schr L. A. May, Baker, from Providence.

*Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.*

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Oct. 27.—Six barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Oct. 27.—The following barges leave in tow to-night eastward:—

Goddess of Liberty; Peter Tanner; San Jacinto; Dell Hymes; Board of Trade; and D. W. C. Stevens, all with coal for New York.

Sarah Hummell, with coal, for Philadelphia. L. S. C.

MEMORANDA.

Barque Orion, Smith, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 26th inst.

Barque Scotland, recently launched at Five Mile River, N. S., is loading at Windsor for Philadelphia.

Brig John Welsh, Jr., Efield, hence for Portsmouth, at Hole of Hole P. M. 23d inst., and sailed again next morning.

Schr J. S. & L. C. Adams, Price, for Cardenas, entered out at Liverpool 14th inst.

Schr Baker, Johnson, hence, at Baker's Landing 22d instant.

Schr Fannie Hanmer, Brooks, hence, at Newport A. M. 26th inst.

Schr Vaper, Johnson, hence, at Baker's Landing 22d instant.

Schr Emily Fish, hence, at Belfast 20th inst.

Schrs Port Royal, Hagan, and Lady Emma, hence, at Richmond 25th inst.

Schr Annie, Johnson, sailed from Richmond 23d inst. for Philadelphia via James River.

Schrs Richard Varney, Whitaker; C. W. May, Kenney; and John Johnson, McBride, hence, at Boston 26th inst.

Schrs Salmon Washman, Staples, for Taunton; Essex, Nickerson; and Niger, for Providence, both from Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 26th inst.

Schrs Northern Light, Ireland, for Providence, Josephine Penny, for Greenport; George Tauline, Adams, for Boston; and Lizzie Frambes, for New Haven, all from Philadelphia, at New York 26th inst.


CARPETINGS, ETC.

NEW CARPETS.

AXMINSTERS,
WILTONS,
VELVETS,
BRUSSELS,
3-PLYS AND INGRAINS,

Venetians, Druggets, Oil Cloths, Etc.

LEEDOM & SHAW,
No. 910 ARCH STREET,
9 23 3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

PIANOS.

DUTTON'S PIANO ROOMS, NOS. 1126-1128 Chesnut street—First-class Pianos at fixed prices. Chickering & Sons, Marschall & Mittauer, Ihne & Son. Finest new Pianos to rent.
10 20 12t W. H. DUTTON.

ALBRECHT, RIEKES & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES. Full guarantee and moderate prices. WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

A CARD.—I HAVE DURING THE last year been selling my elegant Stock & Co.'s and Haines Bro's. Pianos nearly as low as at any former time, asking less than three-fourths of the regular factory-marked retail prices, but do not bind myself to any plan of "fixed prices" not to take even less than these reduced old-time figures. A call and examination of the most complete stock of Pianos and Mason & Hamlin organs ever seen in Philadelphia will satisfy all as to who has reduced prices. J. E. GOULD,
7 24 suthstu3m No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

FOR SALE.

RAILROAD FORECLOSURE SALE.—THE undersigned grantee in trust, and as Special Master Commissioner of the Circuit Court of the United States in and for the Southern District of Ohio, in the case of Charles Moran, Trustee, against the Cincinnati and Zanesville Railroad Company, pending in said Court in Chancery, by authority of the decree rendered in said cause at the October term thereof, A. D. 1869, will, on the first day of December, 1869, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House of said Court, in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, offer and expose to sale by public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, payable on confirmation of said sale by said Court, but not for less than the minimum sum fixed by said Court, namely—one million three thousand nine hundred and sixty-eight dollars ($1,003,968). THE RAILROAD, OTHER PROPERTY AND FRANCHISES, INCLUDING THE FRANCHISE TO BE AND ACT AS A CORPORATION OF THE CINCINNATI AND ZANESVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY IN THE STATE OF OHIO. If no sale shall be effected at the time and place above designated, the biddings will be adjourned from day to day, or time to time, by proclamation, and pursuant thereto, will be continued to complete the sale. Possession of the premises to be delivered to the purchaser on confirmation and payment of the purchase-money—compliance in other respects with the terms of the order of sale by the purchaser being also required.

CHARLES MORAN, Trustee,
And Special Master Commissioner.
* Address, New York City.
HUNTER & DAUGHERTY, Solicitors for Complainants.
Address, Lancaster, Ohio. 10 27 15t

THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT
FOR THE SALE OF
REVENUE STAMPS
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.

CENTRAL OFFICE, No. 105 S. FIFTH STREET,
(Two doors below Chesnut street)
ESTABLISHED 1862.

The sale of Revenue stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agencies.

The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply, we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express), all orders immediately upon receipt, a matter of great importance.

United States Notes, National Bank Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders received in payment.

Any information regarding the decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue cheerfully and gratuitously furnished.

Revenue Stamps printed upon Drafts, Checks, Receipts, etc.

The following rates of commission are allowed on Stamps and Stamped Paper:—

On $25 and upwards.....2 per cent.
" 100 " .....3 "
" 500 " .....4 "

Address all orders, etc., to
STAMP AGENCY,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

FREDERICK SYLVESTER,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
No. 208 South FOURTH Street,
10 3m PHILADELPHIA.

POLITICAL.

VOTE THE PEOPLE'S TICKET
IN CAMDEN COUNTY, NEW JERSEY.
For State Senator,
JAMES M. SCOVEL.
For Sheriff,
SAMUEL ARCHER.
FOR LEGISLATURE.
First District,
HIRAM MATTHEWS.
Second District,
JACOB HITCHENER.
Third District,
ANDREW D. TURNER.
Coroner,
JOHN D. SKYBOLD,
ENOS P. FUREY,
ROBERT CREW. 10 21 12t

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Brussels, Saturday, Oct. 30, at 1 P. M.
City of Baltimore, via Halifax Tuesday, Nov. 2, at 1 P. M.
City of Paris, Saturday, Nov. 6, at 1 P. M.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, Nov. 13, at 1 P. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
FIRST CABIN.....$100 STEERAGE.....$30
To London..... 105 To London..... 40
To Paris..... 115 To Paris..... 45
PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.
FIRST CABIN. STEERAGE.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
Liverpool.....$80 Liverpool.....$30
Halifax..... 20 Halifax..... 10
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer.....} 45 St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer.....} 30
Passengers forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y
or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.

PRICE OF PASSAGE
in gold (including wine).
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$80
TO PARIS,
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)
First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$80
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.
For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, to H. L. LEAF,
1 27 3 No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

CHARLESTON, S. C.
THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
FAST FREIGHT LINE.
EVERY THURSDAY.
The Steamships PROMETHEUS, Captain Gray, and J. W. EVERMAN, Captain Hinckley,
WILL FORM A REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.
The steamship J. W. EVERMAN, will sail on THURSDAY, October 28, at 1 P. M.
Through bills of lading given in connection with S. C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest.
Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as low as by any other route. For freight, apply to
E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
2 22tf DOCK STREET WHARF.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR NEW YORK.
Sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.
REDUCTION OF RATES.
Freight by this line taken at 12 cents per 100 pounds, cents per foot, or 1 cent per gallon, ship's option. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.
JOHN F. OHL,
28 Pier 19 North Wharves.
B. N. Extra rates on small packages iron, metal, etc.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
EVERY SATURDAY,
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense transfer.
Steamships insured at the lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. F. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 15

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The CHEAPEST AND QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.
Steamers leave daily from first wharf below Market street, Philadelphia, and foot of Wall street, New York.
Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freight received and forwarded on accommodating terms. WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
5 25 No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South wharves.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 5 13

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA Delaware and Raritan Canal SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.
The business of these lines will be resumed on and after the 8th of March. For freights, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to
W. M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 25 No. 132 South Wharves.


LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of THOMAS F. MAHER, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of R. SHARKEY, Esq., administrator of the Estate of THOMAS F. MAHER, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, November 3, A. D. 1869, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the office of Bernard Sharkey, Esq., No. 619 WALNUT Street, Ladwick Buildings, Room No. 13, in the city of Philadelphia. 10 23stuth5t*

ESTATE OF JOHN H. HUBBS DECEASED.—Letters of Administration upon the Estate of JOHN H. HUBBS, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same to present them without delay to
SARAH M. HUBBS, Administratrix,
No. 1543 N. TWELFTH Street,
Or to her Attorney,
JOHN ROBERTS,
10 26 5t No. 128 S. SIXTH Street.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—How to Live, and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The C

# Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

*The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.*

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1869.


## *THE FINANCIAL POLICY OF THE ADMINISTRATION.*

One of the President's most striking characteristics is his disposition to concentrate his energies on some vital portion of his public duties, and to see that they are discharged with unexampled fidelity and success, even if matters of subordinate moment are, to some extent, neglected. It was announced, before his inauguration, by those who were most familiar with his private views, that he intended to pay special attention to the faithful collection of the revenue and the diminution of the national expenditures; and the gratifying results with which the people have already been familiarized by the monthly statements of the reduction of the public debt are largely due to this determination. He had the sagacity to perceive that future political contests must turn, to a large extent, on financial questions, and that since the restoration of peace and the triumph of reconstruction the people are more deeply interested in an improvement of the public credit, a reduction of the debt, and the establishment of efficiency, honesty, and economy in the financial departments of the Government, than in any other subjects. While partisans have been grumbling about appointments, and sensational politicians have been striving to embroil the nation in new difficulties, the administration has been steadily and zealously laboring to reform the many abuses which had grown up under Andrew Johnson, and to increase and husband the resources of the Treasury.

The results of these labors have recently been made apparent by official statements for the two quarters ending September 30, 1869. Six months of Andrew Johnson's rule, ending September 30, 1868, displayed the following results:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Total receipts | $202,027,590 |
| Total expenditures | 196,954,462 |
| Excess of receipts over expenditures | $5,073,128 |

The corresponding six months of the present year, under the rule of General Grant, have produced the following result:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Total receipts | $221,261,524 |
| Total expenditures | 160,153,448 |
| Excess of receipts over expenditures | $61,108,076 |

Or, in other words, while Johnson was reducing the public debt at the rate of ten millions per annum, Grant has effected a reduction at the rate of more than one hundred and twenty millions per annum, or twelve dollars for every one paid off by his predecessor.

Although the laws have varied in several matters affecting the finances during the two periods, there would have been but little reason to hope for any material improvement in the financial condition of the country in 1869 if Johnson had remained in power, and the gratifying results stated above are due in a large degree to the fidelity with which the laws have been executed, and the action of the last Congress in cutting down the estimates submitted by Johnson's Cabinet.

The public appreciation of the grand result will scarcely be increased by a study of the details, but some of them are of such striking interest that they deserve special attention. This is especially true of the immense gain in many districts on the internal revenue from spirits and tobacco. In two districts of Virginia, for instance, $892,200 more money was collected from the tax on tobacco in July, August, and September, 1869, than in the corresponding period of 1868. In the Cincinnati (Ohio) district there was an increase of $497,000 in the receipts from spirits during the same period. Similar results, although of a less striking character, are reported in many other sections of the country, and they all lead irresistibly to the conclusion that General Grant is now collecting millions of dollars of revenue which, under the loose system prevailing under his predecessor, would not have enriched the coffers of the nation.

A considerable reduction in the expenditures of the War Department has already been effected. The cost of maintaining this branch of the public service during the six months ending September 30, 1868, was $61,607,269, or at the rate of more than one hundred and twenty-three millions per annum. During the corresponding period of the present year the War Department expenditures amounted to $29,513,032, or at the rate of less than sixty millions of dollars per annum, a reduction of more than one-half. This sum, however, still seems unnecessarily large for our small peace establishment, and we hope that means will soon be devised to cut down the present appropriations at least one-half. There must be a fearful waste, somewhere, in the expenditure of nearly two thousand dollars per annum for every soldier in the field or in garrison. General Grant earnestly recommended reform and retrenchment in this department when he was acting temporarily as Secretary of War; but much as has been already done, there is still room for large reductions in the appropriations for military service. With the final completion of reconstruction, and the consequent withdrawal of troops from the South, the ability to perfect the reform will be greatly increased; but meanwhile we trust that every useless appendage of the department will be lopped off. Where soldiers or officers are entitled to pensions let them be freely granted, but the nation can illy afford to support mere ornamental hangers-on, or to pay salaries to officers who are never likely to be entrusted with commands.

The fact that the nation is now in a position to reduce its debt at the rate of more than a hundred million of dollars per annum, and that further reductions of the expenditures will soon become practicable, will do more than volumes of comment to silence the clamor of repudiationists and to inspire universal belief in the capacity as well as the disposition of the American people to make United States bonds the best securities in the world.

## *THE MORMON CHURCH MILITANT.*

The most bitter enemies of Mormonism will not deny that the affairs of the Church of the Latter Day Saints have been most shrewdly managed, and that the real business talent and statesmanship displayed by its leading spirits are in themselves worthy of the warmest admiration. Joe Smith had that Yankee tact, mingled with a spice of fanaticism, that was necessary to start his new religion and to gather about him a band of devoted and zealous converts. But it is doubtful whether Smith could have built up Mormonism into the great system that it has become, and even at the time of his death it was beginning to assume somewhat unmanageable dimensions. In Brigham Young the Mormon Church found a more than competent successor to Smith; and whatever may be thought of this man on other points, due credit will always be given to him for his remarkable genius for organizing and governing. To him more than to any other man is due whatever prosperity the Mormon community now enjoys; and considering the peculiar circumstances in which he has been placed and the discordant elements with which he has had to deal, his success has certainly been remarkable. One great reason for this success has undoubtedly been the industrial system that the Mormon Church has developed, and the prospect of obtaining farms and homesteads of their own in Utah has been an irresistible attraction to the peasants of England, Scotland, Wales, Norway, Denmark, and Sweden, independently of any religious consideration. In fact, the religious aspect of Mormonism was probably the last thing that most of the proselytes looked at or cared about, while the material advantages were all attractive to to their imaginations.

The peculiar government of the Mormon Church, however, no less than the abominations it upholds, has made it an offense to the people of the United States, and with the completion of the Pacific Railroad it was felt that the contest between the nation and the Salt Lake hierarchy, which had been so long delayed, must shortly commence in earnest. The Mormon leaders have hitherto succeeded in practically defying the authority of the United States, because they were inaccessible. The band of iron that stretches across the continent has now brought them face to face with civilization, and the ultimate result of the conflict can scarcely be doubted.

The Mormons, with their usual shrewdness, are not only placing themselves on the defensive, but they have actually taken the initiative and began to carry the war into the enemy's country. Brigham Young, Jr., who is now in this city, states that in his opinion the completion of the Pacific Railroad is one of the best things for the Mormon Church that could possibly happen, which shows that there are at least two ways of looking at such a subject. Brigham, Jr., also vouchsafes the information that about one hundred and eighty Mormon elders are about to come East and stump every State from Maine to Texas, so that every State in the Union will have an opportunity to listen to the preaching of the Latter Day missionaries this winter.

Brigham, Jr., states, moreover, that a majority of the converts are females, which seems to show that the opposition of the sex to polygamy is not as violent as some persons imagine, and he expects that the missionaries will be particularly successful in Massachusetts, where there are thirty thousand women who cannot find husbands, and who, therefore, it is presumed will be willing to put up with the fiftieth part of one rather than to pine in single blessedness. There is, of course, no telling what success these missionaries will have, for the fools are not all dead yet, by any means; but it is certainly a brilliant piece of generalship for Brigham Young thus to take the lead in the conflict that promises shortly to occur with the Government and people of the United States. Whether this action, however, will precipitate the warfare remains to be seen, and it is just possible that the Mormon emissaries may raise a storm against themselves and their Church that will force them to make another exodus and flee from Utah many years before such a consummation could be expected under ordinary circumstances.

## *VICTOR HUGO ON INSURRECTION.*

Common sense is a very essential quality, in which the French Liberals have been particularly deficient, and the consequence is that their schemes have come to naught again and again, and those who ought to be their best friends are more afraid of them than are their enemies. The demonstration that it was proposed to make in Paris on Tuesday last, on account of the arbitrary postponement of the meeting of the Corps Legislatif, was a measure that could have resulted in nothing but harm to the Liberal cause and in strengthening the hands of the government. It is not surprising, therefore, that Victor Hugo even, who has generally shown himself to be one of the most impractical of the irreconcilables, should have been inspired with a little prudence; and from his vantage ground at Brussels, where he remains as a looker-on at the conflict raging in Paris, he threw the weight of his influence in favor of order and abstinence from violence on the part of the Liberals. In his letter to M. L. Jourdain, of the *Siecle*, he contends that such a demonstration as that of the 120,000 Fenians in Dublin, a short time ago, was an impossibility in Paris on account of a want of accord between the different Liberal factions. He advised, seriously, that no person should go into the street on Tuesday, or make any show of violence, and that the whole onus of the violation of the constitution, with its consequences, would thus be thrown upon the Emperor and his supporters.

M. Hugo appears, however, to be itching for a fight, and longing for an outbreak at the French capital that will inaugurate a new revolution. He objects to any violence now, but he says significantly that when he does recommend an insurrection he will be there to take part in it, and the old man's heart would leap to stand behind the barriers and in the streets of Paris, and shout over the prospective downfall of the empire. The government of Louis Napoleon has undoubtedly been bad enough; but it is matter for very serious consideration whether on the whole it is not preferable to the liberty advocated by such men as Victor Hugo, Rochefort, and Louis Blanc. Such hot-headed enthusiasts as these have before now brought more woe upon France than even the despotism of the Napoleons, and while it may be safely said that the average Frenchman does not know what liberty really means, men of the Victor Hugo type are even further from the mark in their ideal, and the utterly impractical character of most of their schemes is sufficient to make them objects of dread to the majority of the nation.

West Virginia holds an election to-day for members of a State Legislature and county officers. Considerable interest attaches to the Legislative election from the fact that there is a strong movement in the Republican party looking to the removal of the disabilities of persons who are now disfranchised for active participation in the Rebellion. The following was the political status of the Legislature last year:—

| | Senate. | House. | Joint Ballot. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Republicans | 19 | 41 | 60 |
| Democrats | 3 | 15 | 18 |
| Rep. majority | 16 | 26 | 42 |

There being no election for State officers at large, there will not be an opportunity for the undismayed Democracy to create much of a reaction. President Grant's majority last November was 8719, while the Republican majority at the Gubernatorial election was only 4717.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.


☞ WINTER SUITS
AT
JOHN WANAMAKER'S,
Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT Street.
HEAVY CLOTHING,
Quilted and Padded,
MADE OF WARMEST MATERIALS
and in
THE MOST APPROVED AND IMPROVED WINTER STYLE.
SECURING COMFORT IN THE COLDEST WEATHER.
CHESNUT STREET
CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT. 10 26§

☞ PONEYVILLE LECTURES.—WILLIAM L. DENNIS, Esq., has the pleasure to announce a course of four lectures, entitled the "PONEYVILLE LECTURES," the first of which will be given on TUESDAY EVENING, November 2, 1869, at the ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS (large hall). Subject—"Dr. Dipps of Poneyville."
TUESDAY, Nov. 9.—"Our Church and Congregation."
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 17.—"Social Fossils."
TUESDAY, Nov. 23.—"Mrs. Wiggins and her Party."
Tickets for the course, with secured seats.....$2 00
Single lecture, with secured seat..... 75
Admission, 50 cents. Lecture at 8 o'clock.
Tickets can be had at Trumpler's music store. [10 28 2t

☞ THE SCIENCE OF LIFE.—PROFESSOR JAMES McCLINTOCK, M. D., Commences his Popular Lectures, Illustrated with the OXY-HYDROGEN LIGHT,
FRENCH MANIKINS, etc.,
In CONCERT HALL,
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 1, at 8 o'clock, continuing every evening, closing Tuesday Evening, Nov. 9.
Two Private Lectures to Ladies, Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons, Nov. 3 and 6, at 3 o'clock.
Two Lectures to Gentlemen, Saturday and Tuesday Evenings, Nov. 6 and 9.
Admission—Course six lectures, $1; to each lecture, 25c. To be had at the Hall; Trumpler's, 926 Chesnut street; and Dr. McClintock's Office, 823 Race street. 10 27 5t

☞ HALL YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 1210 CHESNUT Street.
The classes for instruction for 1869-70 will be organized the first week in November, in the following branches:—Penmanship, by Prof. J. W. SHOEMAKER; French, JEAN B. SUE; German, Prof. J. M. HABEL; Elocution, Prof. RUFUS ADAMS; and Music, Prof. JOHN BOWER.
Terms, to members only, One Dollar for twenty lessons. Application for admission to be made at the rooms. 10 28 thstu3t

☞ THE THIRD ANNUAL SABBATH SCHOOL JUBILEE, in aid of the Home for the Aged and Infirm Members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, will take place at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC on THIS (Thursday) EVENING, October 28, at 8 o'clock.
Great efforts are being made to render this an occasion of much interest. Standing Tickets and Tickets entitling the holders to seats in the Amphitheatre, price, 50 cents, may be procured at the Book Room, No. 1018 ARCH Street, and at the door. 1t

☞ WOMAN AND HER MISSION, BY MRS. HARDINGE, at ELEVENTH and WOOD, on FRIDAY, at 8 P. M. Admission, 10 cents. 10 27 3t*

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the CLINTON COAL AND IRON COMPANY will be held on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 3, at 10 o'clock A. M., in Room No. 24 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, GEO. W. LEHMAN,
10 23 9t Secretary.

☞ CAUTION TO THE BUSINESS MEN OF PHILADELPHIA.—Some swindlers are going round the city, telling the Merchants that GOPSILL'S BUSINESS DIRECTORY will not be published this year, for the purpose of swindling the business men. GOPSILL'S CITY AND BUSINESS DIRECTORIES are now in course of preparation, and will be issued as usual. No money received in advance under any consideration. ISAAC COSTA, Compiler,
10 26 tu th s 3t No. 201 S. FIFTH Street, Corner of Walnut.

☞ FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street 9 6

☞ REMOVAL.
THE PHILADELPHIA SAVING FUND SOCIETY
Commenced business at its
NEW OFFICE,
SOUTHWEST CORNER OF WASHINGTON SQUARE AND WALNUT STREET,
ON MONDAY, 11th inst 10 12 1m

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the only one in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT St. 1 29§

☞ MORNING GLORY.
It is an admitted fact that the
MORNING GLORY!
BASE-BURNING HEATING STOVES
keep steadily ahead of all competitors. For superiority and economy in fuel they are unapproached. Call and see them.
10 9 tuthsp BUZBY & HUNTERSON, Nos. 3 and 311 N. SECOND Street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 202 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18, 1869.
The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that they will be entitled to subscribe, at par, for ONE SHARE OF NEW STOCK for each eight shares or fraction of eight shares of stock that may be standing in their respective names at the closing of the books on the 30th instant.
Subscriptions will be payable in cash, either in full at the time of subscription, or in instalments of twenty-five per cent. each, payable in the months of October, 1869, and January, April, and July, 1870.
Stock paid for in full by November 1, 1869, will be entitled to participate in all dividends that may be declared after that date.
On stock not paid in full by November 1 next, interest will be allowed on instalments from date of payment.
Subscription Books will be opened October 1 and closed November 1 next.
10 8§1 CHAS. C. LONGSTRETH, Treasurer.

☞ WEST JERSEY RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.
We have for sale a small amount of the (7) seven per cent. First Mortgage Bonds of the West Jersey Railroad Company. This loan is for $1,000,000, and secured by first mortgage upon the road from Glassboro to Cape May, being thus amply secured. This Company is in a very flourishing condition, paying dividends at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, and its stock is selling at 125 per cent. ($62½).
These Bonds have the advantage of registry, thereby providing against loss by theft.
We can recommend these Bonds with the greatest confidence, and will give any further information as to them, on application.
10 26 6t GAW, BACON & CO., No. 315 WALNUT Street.

☞ QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents, 26 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

☞ THE FIFTY-FOURTH ANNIVERSARY of the SUNDAY SCHOOL of the First Baptist Church, BROAD and ARCH Streets, will be held THIS EVENING, at 7:30 o'clock. 1t

CLOTHING.

F*** F*** C*******.

FINE are the Garments made for FALL,
In the splendid rooms of the GREAT BROWN HALL;
Newest and choicest; rich and rare;
Elegant clothes for men to wear.

FALL in, gentlemen, fall in, all,
After the clothes of the GREAT BROWN HALL,
Look, and you'll find no clothes at all
Like the splendid clothes of the GREAT BROWN HALL.

CLOTHING in season, all marked down,
Lower than anywhere else in town.
Overcoats, both for boys and men;
Try them once, and you'll come again.
Hurry along, for the people push
Into our doors with a hearty rush.
Nobby and nice are the garments all;
Great is the stock at the GREAT BROWN HALL.

Continued Reception!
Increasing Enthusiasm!
Shocking Low Prices!
AT THE
Great Brown Hall
OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

OGDEN & HYATT,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
No. 815 ARCH STREET.
COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF CHOICE GOODS.
TERMS MODERATE. 9 16 thstu3mrp

THE CHESNUT STREET
One-price Clothing House,
NO. 609 CHESNUT ST., ABOVE SIXTH.
COMPLETE NEW FALL STOCK.
LARGE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENT.
PRICES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST.
DO NOT FAIL TO CALL AND EXAMINE.
STRICTLY ONE PRICE. [9 25 stuth3m
PERRY & CO.

WESTON & BROTHER,
TAILORS,
No. 900 ARCH ST., PHILADELPHIA,
Invite special attention to their HANDSOME STOCK OF
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
JUST RECEIVED.
A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED 9 18 3mrp

GRAPES.

GRAPES! GRAPES!
White Almerie Grapes
In Beautiful Clusters,
AT
FIFTY CENTS PER POUND.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT,
7 1 stuth PHILADELPHIA.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 8 29

DRY GOODS.

IRISH POPLINS.
IRISH POPLINS.
OPENED THIS MORNING,
2000 Yards of Irish Poplins.
Equal to Pim Bros'., at $2 per yard, in all the choice shades. Also,
5000 yards at $1·50 per yard, worth $2.
These goods are worthy the attention of the ladies, as they are less than gold cost, at
GEORGE D. WISHAM'S
CHEAP STORE,
No. 7 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.

ELEGANT SILK-FACED POPLINS.
ELEGANT RICH PLAID POPLINS.
Elegant Empress Wool Poplins, only 75 cents.
In fact, the largest stock of FINE DRESS GOODS will be found at
GEORGE D. WISHAM'S
ONE-PRICE STORE,
No. 7 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.

EIGHTH STREET EMPORIUM FOR BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!
OPENED THIS MORNING,
BLACK GROS GRAIN AT $1·50.
BLACK GROS GRAIN AT $1·75.
HEAVY AND RICH AT $2.
The best $2 Black Silk in the city. Admitted by all to be the cheapest Black Silk offered this Fall.
Also, a full line of pure LYONS BLACK SILKS, up to $6 per yard, at
GEORGE D. WISHAM'S
SILK STORE,
No. 7 N. EIGHTH STREET.

DEMONSTRATION IN VELVETEENS! VELVETEENS
Handsome Silk Finish at 75, 87c., $1, and $1·25.
Lyons Silk Finish, equal to Ponson's.
Velvet, wide, at $1·50, $2, $2·50, $3, $3·50.
THE CHEAPEST GOODS YET OFFERED.
ALL THE ABOVE AT
GEORGE D. WISHAM'S
CHEAP STORE,
No. 7 North EIGHTH Street,
10 23 stuth3trp PHILADELPHIA.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
SELLING OUT TO CLOSE BUSINESS.
OUR ENTIRE STOCK,
Laces, Linens,
White Goods,
Embroideries,
House-furnishing Dry Goods.
STORE TO RENT
AND
Fixtures for Sale.
E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,
No. 1126 CHESNUT STREET,
10 23 stuth7trp PHILADELPHIA.

LYONS BLACK SILK VELVETS,
IN ALL WIDTHS AND QUALITIES.
J. W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.,
9 11 5p PHILADELPHIA.

NOW OPENING
AT THE
EIGHTH STREET RIBBON STORE,
No. 107 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,
Four doors above Arch street:
BONNET RIBBONS,
SASH RIBBONS,
SATIN RIBBONS,
VELVET RIBBONS,
BONNET VELVETS,
SILKS,
BLACK AND COLORED SATINS,
BLACK ENGLISH CRAPES,
FRENCH FLOWERS,
FEATHERS AND PLUMES,
LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS,
BONNET AND HAT FRAMES,
All which I offer at the lowest prices.
JULIUS SICHEL,
No. 107 North EIGHTH Street,
9 28 tuths2mrp Four doors above Arch.

J. CHAMBERS,
No. 810 ARCH STREET.
BARGAINS OPENING DAILY IN
BLACK GUIPURE LACES.
BLACK THREAD LACES.
POINTE APPLIQUE LACES.
VALENCIENNE LACES.
POINTE COLLARS.
THREAD COLLARS.
VALENCIENNE HDKFS., from $3.
FRENCH MUSLINS, 2 yards wide, 65 cents.
Hamburg Edgings, new designs, very cheap. 10 15 1m

RAPSON'S
TRIMMING AND ZEPHYR STORE,
No. 132 North EIGHTH Street,
10 9 1m Corner of Cherry street.

DRY GOODS.

EXTRAORDINARY
REDUCTION
IN PRICES OF
DRY GOODS.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET,
In order to close out their Fall and Winter Stock by December 1, will offer
Extraordinary Bargains
IN
SILKS,
DRESS GOODS, and
MISCELLANEOUS
DRY GOODS.
This stock is the largest and most varied ever offered at retail in this market, and more replete with staples and novelties of recent importations than any other in this city.
ONE PRICE
AND NO DEVIATION.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT STREET,
10 9 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

A BARGAIN IN SILK CLOAK VELVETS
EDWIN HALL & CO.,
NO. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
OPENED THIS MORNING
A CASE OF
ST. ETIENNE
THIRTY-INCH
SILK CLOAK VELVETS,
At Two Dollars and a Half Per Yard
BELOW THE REGULAR PRICE.
9 13 tuths3mrp

LINEN DEPARTMENT.
SHEETING LINEN, NAPKINS,
PILLOW LINEN, DOYLIES,
SHIRTING LINEN, TOWELS,
TABLE LINEN, BIRD EYES,
ETC. ETC.
Also, a full line of BLANKETS.
PERKINS & CO.,
No. 9 SOUTH NINTH STREET,
9 6 mwf3m5p PHILADELPHIA.

GLOVES! GLOVES! GLOVES!
J. JUEL,
No. 1530 MARKET STREET,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN LADIES', GENTS', CHILDREN'S, AND COACHMEN'S GLOVES.
ALSO, MANUFACTURER OF WHITE SHIRTS,
TOGETHER WITH A FULL LINE OF GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS. 10 15 1mrp

FINANCIAL.

DREXEL & CO.
NO. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign
BANKERS,
ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.
Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.
DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., New York. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Paris. [3 10 4

EUREKA!
THE HORSE'S FRIEND.
SOMETHING NEW.
Waterproof Woollen Horse Blankets.
PREPARED BY THE
NEW YORK WATERPROOFING AND PRESERVING COMPANY.
Call and examine, and save your Horse from suffering! Warranted to keep them dry. Free from gum or rubber.
They are very large, neat and cheap, costing less than ordinary blankets of same quality. The principal styles are of a fine blue in color:
2 Stars 8½ lbs., 76x80 inches, $8 per pair.
3 " 10½ " 80x90 " 10 " "
4 " 13¾ " 80x84 " 12 " "
A liberal discount to Wholesalers. Ask your Saddler for them. TERMS CASH.
N. B.—One Blanket will make an Overcoat suitable for Drivers, Draymen, Carmen, and will keep one dry in any rain. ALFRED C. MARIEN, Agent,
WASHINGTON HALL, No. 6 MARKET St., Philada.
Also for sale by the following Saddlers:—Thomas R. Reilly, No. 120 Federal street, Camden, N. J.; John Reilly & Son, No. 1244 Girard avenue, Philadelphia; Anthony Lynch, No. 20 N. Thirteenth street, Philadelphia. 10 25 6t

NEW YORK WATERPROOFING AND PRESERVING COMPANY.
WATERPROOFING BY A NEW PROCESS,
Without injury to fabric or appearance. Garments made Waterproof without taking apart.
Coats, $4·00 each; Pantaloons, $1·50 each; Vests, $1 each.
Important Notice to Policemen, Firemen, Letter Carriers, and all others necessarily exposed to the inclemencies of the weather. Save your health by having your garments made waterproof. TERMS CASH.
ALFRED C. MARIEN, Agent,
WASHINGTON HALL, No. 6 MARKET Street,
10 25 6t Philadelphia.

FIRST-CLASS HARDWARE STORE FOR SALE.
$3000 cash, balance on time, will purchase a FIRST-CLASS HARDWARE STORE in one of the most thriving cities in the interior of the State.
A rare chance for a practical hardware merchant. Party selling has but little knowledge of the business.
Address "Hardware," TELEGRAPH office. 1t

## NEW-YORKISMS.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

NEW YORK, Oct. 28, 1869.

**The East River Bridge.**

There are two or three subjects which periodically float before the contemplation of the New Yorker, and pin him to the conviction that he lives in a go-aheadative city, whose moneyed men will not passively allow any other metropolis to get in advance of it. One of the subjects—I will not say delusions—is the Hansom cab; another is the underground railway; another is the East River Bridge. Like the balls which the conjuror keeps in the air, these topics are continually being manipulated by parties whose interest it is to persuade editors constantly to keep the matter before the public. The least unpromising of all these projects is perhaps that of the East River Bridge. In spite of the opposition of the Union Ferry Company, the idea has begun to assume definite shape. The iron caisson upon which the foundation of the tower on the Brooklyn shore is to be laid, is already being contracted for; its cost is to be two hundred thousand dollars, and its weight three thousand tons. The foundation of yellow Georgia pine will weigh an additional eight thousand tons, and the caisson is to be sunk into the bed of the river to a depth of fifty-four feet below high-water mark. The Brooklyn terminus of the bridge is to be the upper slip of the Fulton Ferry, near the foot of Fulton street. By this means Chatham Square and Catharine street in this city will be brought into immediate connection with the principal business centres of Brooklyn, such as Myrtle avenue, Atlantic street, Fulton street, and Fulton avenue. Among the speedy good things anticipated for this prospective bridge is the completion of the caisson, ready for submersion, within the next two months. The timber foundation was the invention of the late Mr. Roebling. The work of dredging the river and annihilating the old docks is to be commenced at once, whereat the half-million people inhabitants of Brooklyn, and the million of New York (speaking in round numbers) greatly rejoice. An

**Anti-Mormon Fugitive**

from Salt Lake City, sweet seventeen in age, Scotch in lineage, and penniless in pocket, has just found friends enough to pay her passage back to Europe, in view of the story she tells of her escape from Mormondom, where she stood in danger of being forced into marriage with an uxorious sexagenarian. What astonished her there more than anything else was the asseveration of Brigham Young that the more a man was married the more he was saved, and that unless a man had seven or eight wives his damnation was certain. This and the solicitations of the sexagenarian so irritated her that she made her escape, though at great peril, from the city, threw herself upon the protection of some United Status soldiers encamped near, and received sufficient contributions from them to pay her passage to Omaha. There she sold sufficient clothes to pay her passage to this city, where she was compassionated by Harbor Master Thompson. This gentleman laid her case before some friends, who gave money, which was needed, and did not give advice (which could be dispensed with); and the young lady, whose name is Emily Kane, has gone back to Glasgow, there to describe how she came "Across the Incontinent" among the fastnesses—and loosenesses—of Mormondom.

All that we certainly know about

**Pere Hyacinthe**

is that nothing whatever can certainly be known about him. The *sang froid* with which he treats bores; the utter disregard and indifference he manifests towards newspaper Bohemians; the unblushing temerity with which he orders beefsteak, when there is no possible excuse for his not ordering salmon or bluefish—these are about all the points which his habits of reticence and seclusion furnish for gossip to batten on.

**Janauschek.**

Because nothing ever finds its way nowadays into print concerning Fanny Janauschek, it must not be imagined that she is not hard at work in this city, studying English, and preparing for her *debut*. She is a woman of very unusual strength of mind. When she says she will do a thing, it means something. She has said, for instance, that she will learn English so as to perform creditably in that language, and not all the disparaging arguments hitherto lavished upon her have been able to alter her resolve. If it had not been for her indomitable resolution, she would never have presumed to come, almost unannounced, to this country, and remain week after week at the Academy of Music, performing to audiences which may have appreciated her acting, but by which she was rapidly losing money. Perhaps one fact that makes her disposed to "lofe" the American people is that she is voted *passee* in her own country, and in Berlin, for instance, will not, it is likely, ever set foot, as a successful tragedienne, again. In this country we are not so ungrateful to our actresses when they commence to be no longer young. Were Charlotte Cushman, for instance, to reappear here upon the stage, her audiences would be as crowded and enthusiastic as they were twelve or twenty years ago. It is understood that when Janauschek *debuts* in English it will be in conjunction with Mr. Booth, in Shakespearian characters.

**Barney Williams.**

Mr. Barney Williams has been showing his handsome face and his neatly-fitting gloves at all the newspaper offices in Gotham where he has personal acquaintances and friends. His purpose in doing this has been to take solemn leave of them before departing for California and Australia. With all his merits, Barney cannot rest easy under the thought that Mr. Wheatley should be one or two hundred thousand better off than he; so, to ensure dying worth half a million, he is commencing the present tour. Mrs. Williams, who is the pink of coolness and good sense, would gladly rest, but she has listened to blarney—I should say Barney—and taken up the burden of theatrical life again, saying sadly, "It might have was."

A new mode of

**Settling a Bank Account**

was illustrated yesterday morning at the Citizens' Savings Bank, at the corner of Canal street and the Bowery. Of that bank Mr. Charles W. Held is the paying-teller, and Mr. James Lillias one of the bank depositors. Mr. Lillias went to the bank, said that he had lost his bank-book, but wanted to draw his money. Mr. Held informed him that it would first be necessary to advertise the loss. The depositor did so, and immediately returned to the bank, again demanding his money. The teller then informed him that he must make an affidavit of his loss, and get a new book before he could draw the money due him. This statement appeared quite to blind the intellectual and moral faculties of Mr. Lillias; for, although he left the bank at the time, he returned in the afternoon, demanded his money in a loud voice and excited manner, and before Mr. Held could answer him, drew a four-barreled pistol from his pocket and shot at that gentleman twice. The shots fortunately missed Mr. Held, but without pausing to see whether they had or not, the frantic Lillias leaped over the counter and the glass screen which surmounted it—seven feet high in all—and landed inside, where he was grabbed by Mr. Regnault, the Receiving Teller, Mr. Held meanwhile making for the window, not knowing how many more shots the seemingly inexhaustible pistol might contain. A police officer meanwhile was called in, and Mr. Lillias, far from settling his bank account, was ignominiously hauled to the Tombs, where Justice Dowling settled *him*.

**Obliterated at Last.**

The last vestiges, that is, of the New York Hospital, which used to stand overlooking Broadway, immediately opposite to Pearl street. That long, wide, gently-sloping lawn, always smooth-shaven and green; those tall, majestic trees; the clinging, climbing ivy spreading over the greater portion of the walls of the old grey edifice—all these have passed away, to give place to two iron structures, stores, facing one another, and opening between them a continuation of Thomas street.

New York Hospital, and the open piece of ground in front of it, used to furnish one of the prettiest and most picturesque episodes in the long brick-and-mortar monotony of Broadway. We have too few such breathing spots to be able lightly to part with any. But trade and commerce are perfectly relentless. Bowling Green, the graveyards surrounding Trinity Church and St. Paul's, the little that remains to us of City Hall Park, Union Square, and Madison Square, are about the only green reliefs that now remain along the Broadway route.

But then, with all this, the demolition of the hospital secures to the city advantages which it could not otherwise enjoy. It will lead, for instance, to the purification and rehabilitation of Thomas street, one of the filthiest of all filthy streets in the lower part of the city. Marble will speedily be reared above the mud which impools itself there; and where the slum has hitherto asserted itself, the palatial warehouse will lift its front. There is a class of streets which, like wickedest men, only want an opening provided for them to mend their ways and come out all right. Thomas street is one of these. The destruction of the hospital has given it a chance, of which I doubt not it will show itself worthy.

**Mr. Fechter.**

Mr. Fechter has "spoiled a good mind" so many times with regard to coming to this country, that his prospective audiences here are almost prepared to be impatient with him in advance, and Messrs. Jarrett and Palmer, those money-making gentlemen who some months ago bargained for a season from him, are disposed to regret having ever had it in serious contemplation. It is not every actor from abroad who has the opportunity of having favor ostentatiously bespoken him by one of the first writers of the age, and in a magazine which does not scruple to obtain vast notoriety by publishing shameful scandals.

Mr. Dickens in the *Atlantic* did for Mr. Fechter, in a large way, what Miss Dickinson, "pre-eminent in her own line," did for Miss Logan, whom she "loves," in a recent letter. But it appears that even this has not satisfied the fastidious French-English German. The "true story" of Mr. Fechter's non-appearance in this country is not so much the enormity of his demands in regard to salary as his arbitrary requirements with regard to the selection of his support and other star privileges. Messrs. J. and P. are, as a rule, two of the most reasonable men in the world in the terms they make and the privileges they concede, but the exactions of the blonde-haired "Hamlet" whom Mr. Dickens admires so much were too stringent even for them. So at present it remains uncertain whether Mr. Fechter will remain where he is or drift hither, as he has so often allowed to be announced. A "Hamlet" with yellow hair would not be quite so much of a novelty upon the American stage as he and his friends may think. Of late years it has been an affectation of Mr. Edwin Adams, in New York, and I think I may say in Philadelphia, Mr. Booth remains the ideal "Hamlet" of the period.

**A Non-Advertising Medium.**

There is a class of professional test-mediums, who never advertise, from some dim sort of conviction, perhaps, that there is something of the same sort of discredit attaching to their business which is cast upon that of the quack and the mountebank. Mr. Charles Foster, the mellow-voiced, beaming, and rosy-visaged spiritual test-medium of West Fourth street, in this city, is one of this class of gifted mortals. Curious and interesting as his sanguinary calligraphy is—for he proves the immortality of the soul by producing on his arm red scrawls presumed to be autographs of spirit-friends—he very rarely blazons it forth in the newspapers, but relies entirely upon the reputation which gossip gives him, and the gratuitous printer's-ink lavished upon him by too credulous quill-drivers and—ahem!—newspaper correspondents. Very often his communications commence thus:—"Anybody here had a relative died of a cancer? Anybody here got a grandmother named Betsy Jane in the angel-world? Ah! yes; the lady in green. Well, ma'am, your grandmother says she is very happy to see you on this occasion, and will shake hands with you across the table. She will also show her name on my arm," and rolling up a lovely white sleeve, the medium displays an arm of pellucid dazzlingness (I *think* that will do), on which, in blood-red sinuosities, is inscribed a name, which looks as Horace Greeley's would look after being shaken up for six months in a kaleidoscope. You know obscurity is one source of the sublime—and the "angel-world" is as sublime as though obscurity were all its sources. Yet Mr. Foster is an excellent clairvoyant, a jolly companion, and not only makes money but saves it.

ALI BABA.

## MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

**The City Amusements.**

AT THE CHESNUT the last nights of *Hunted Down* are announced, and it will be withdrawn after Saturday evening to allow of the production of other novelties that have been for some time in preparation.

On Monday Tom Taylor's comedy of *An Unequal Match* will be produced.

Miss Keene also announces a new play entitled *Bella* and Victorien Sardou's *Patrie*.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Booth will appear this evening as "Claude Melnotte" in *The Lady of Lyons*.

On Saturday night will be produced a new romantic drama entitled *Time and the Hour*, and on Monday Miss Lucille Western will appear in *East Lynne*.

Boucicault and Byron's new drama of *Lost at Sea* is announced as in preparation.

AT THE ARCH *All's Well That Ends Well* will be repeated this evening.

DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE, Seventh street, below Arch, has made a fine start, and with a first-rate programme, which brings out the talent of the troupe, they have hit the fancy of the public, and crowded their pretty little theatre every night since their opening.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE an entertaining minstrel performance will be given this evening.

MAD'LLE CARLOTTA PATTI will appear, under the auspices of Max Strakosch, Esq., in two grand concerts at the Academy of Music to-morrow and on Saturday evening. Mad'lle Patti is undoubtedly one of the first singers of the day, and from all accounts she more than fulfils the promise she gave when she last appeared here. She will be assisted at these entertainments by such eminent artists as Signor Ronconi, Joseph Hermanns, Theodore Ritter, and J. F. Prume. Seats can now be secured at Trumpler's.

HERRMANN, the great prestidigitateur, will appear every evening next week at the Academy of Music, and he will introduce a great number of new and startling feats in legerdemain. Herrmann stands at the head of his profession, and his performances are in the highest degree entertaining. He uses no apparatus, and his tricks are exceedingly ingenious and puzzling. Some of them are perfectly inexplicable, and are far more startling than any of the mysterious performances of the Davenport Brothers and others who pretend to work by spiritual agency. The sale of seats for Herrmann's entertainments will commence on Saturday at Trumpler's.

PROFESSOR JAMES MCCLINTOCK will commence a series of his popular lectures on anatomy, physiology, and hygiene at Concert Hall on Monday evening next. These lectures continue through the week, and they will be illustrated with the oxyhydrogen light, French manikins, etc.; and they will undoubtedly be both useful and entertaining.

MR. CARL WOLFSOHN has announced his programme for his series of matinees this season. Some novel features will be introduced, calculated to render these entertainments more attractive than ever. Each matinee will be devoted to the interpretation of the works of a single master, which will enable the characteristics of the genius of the different composers to be set forth in a way never attempted before. Many compositions will be given in this city for the first time. Mr. Wolfsohn will be assisted by Messrs. Kopta, Hennig, and Barili, and he will introduce to the public a new tenor, Mr. Freidmann, who is said to have a voice of remarkable sweetness. The first matinee will be given on Friday, November 19, and will be devoted to the interpretation of Beethoven's works.

THE PONEYVILLE LECTURES.—Mr. William L. Dennis, of this city, has achieved a considerable reputation as a humorist, and his lectures have always been much enjoyed. He has appeared too seldom in Philadelphia for the public to become as well acquainted as they ought with his merits, and we therefore take pleasure in announcing that he will give a series of entertainments at the Assembly Buildings under the title of "The Poneyville Lectures." The first lecture will be delivered on Tuesday evening next and will be entitled "Dr. Dipps of Poneyville." Mr. Dennis discoursed upon this theme last winter at Dr. Talmage's church, and the large audience in attendance was delighted with its wit and humor. The second lecture of the series will be "Our Church and Congregation at Poneyville;" the third, "Mrs. Wiggins and her party at Poneyville," and the fourth, "The Social Fossils at Poneyville."

## CITY ITEMS.

FALL OVERCOATS.—*A fine assortment of these sensible and useful garments, better in fit and style than any others ready-made in Philadelphia, at lower prices than the lowest elsewhere. Also, a full stock of all kinds* MEN'S, YOUTHS', AND BOYS' CLOTHING, READY-MADE, *and of Materials in the Piece, to be made to order, comprising many entirely new and choice styles.*

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HALF-WAY BETWEEN *Fifth and Sixth streets,* } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines No. 730 Chesnut street.

GET THE BEST.—The Parham New Family LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE. (Easy Terms.) Salesroom, No. 704 CHESNUT Street.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

AUCTION NOTICE.—Housekeepers will find on the Catalogue of Birch & Son's Sale To-morrow Morning, every variety of Household Goods. Also, stock from a Chesnut street store of elegant Window Curtains, Lace Curtains, Satin, Brocatelle, Cloth Embroidered Piano Covers, Window Shades, etc.

SELF ADVERTISED.—PHALON'S VITALIA OR SALVATION for the Hair carries with it its own best advertisement. As the light shines through the bottle you see that the liquid is clear as the azure of heaven. You smell it and find the odor agreeable. You apply it and it changes gray hair to any natural shade without soiling the scalp or producing headache. Nothing can be more harmless.

CHARLES STOKES,
Merchant Tailor and Clothier,
No. 824 Chesnut street,
*offers extraordinary*
*Inducements* to *Purchasers* of *Ready-made*
FINE CLOTHING.
His assortment is full, and comprises all styles and qualities.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—WILBOR'S COD LIVER OIL AND LIME has now been before the public for ten years, and has steadily grown into favor and appreciation. This could not be the case unless the preparation was of undoubted and high intrinsic value. The combination of the Phosphate of Lime with pure Cod Liver Oil, as prepared by Dr. Wilbor, has produced a new phase in the treatment of Consumption and all diseases of the Lungs. This article can be taken by the most delicate invalid without creating the disgusting nausea which is such a prominent objection to the Cod Liver Oil when taken without Lime. This preparation is prescribed by the regular faculty, and sold by the proprietor, wholesale and retail, A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court street, Boston, and by druggists generally.

**$750,000**
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*FINE READY-MADE*
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*PIECE GOODS FOR CUSTOM WORK,*
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*at*
*EASY PRICES*
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*THE GREAT POPULAR*
*CLOTHING HOUSE*
*of*
*PHILADELPHIA,*
*OAK HALL BUILDINGS,*
*SIXTH and MARKET Streets,*
*WANAMAKER & BROWN.*

*REMARK.—Parties intending to buy their Winter Clothing this week will find the BEST GARMENTS, and also the LOWEST PRICES, at the above named establishment.*

## MARRIED.

KLOSE—MARTIN.—On Tuesday afternoon, the 26th instant, in the Moravian Church, at Nazareth, Pa., by Rev. William Leibert, Rev. E. G. KLOSE, of Bethlehem, Pa., to CLARA E., daughter of C. F. Martin, Jr., of Nazareth.

MILLER—WELLS.—On the 27th instant, at the residence of the bride's father, Jacob Wells, Esq., by Rev. B. C. Lippincott, JACOB A. MILLER, Esq., of Woodbury, N. J., and Miss LEONORA WELLS, of Dennisville, N. J.

## DIED.

COATES.—On the 25th instant, JOHN COATES, in the 42d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, Weccacoe Engine Company, and members of Scott Legion, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 941 Otsego street, on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment at Ebenezer Vault.

DUNCAN.—On the 27th instant, RACHEL A. DUNCAN, the wife of Richard B. Duncan, in the 46th year of her age, the daughter of Walter and Christiana Baldwin.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 304 Columbia avenue, on Sunday, at 3 o'clock P. M. To proceed to Hanover Street Vault.

GUNZER.—Suddenly, on the 25th instant, EMMA DALLAS, wife of John C. Gunzer, and daughter of Christiana and the late Thomas Graham, aged 16 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her mother's residence, S. E. corner of Tenth and Wharton streets, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Philanthropic Ground.

MILLER.—On the 27th instant, MARY R., daughter of Ralph R. and Georgianna Miller, aged 10 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends, also the Teachers and Scholars of her Sunday and Weekday Schools, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her father's residence, No 1230 S. Fourth street, on Sunday at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Ronaldson's Cemetery.

SMITH.—October 26, 1869, in the 81st year of her age, LYDIA, wife of the late James S. Smith, Esq.

The funeral services will be held at St. Peter's Church, Third and Pine streets, on Friday, the 29th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M., punctually.

THACHER.—On Monday evening, October 25, 1869, ARTHUR THACHER, Sr., in the 69th year of his age.

His relatives and male friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No 450 N. Fifth street, on Saturday, the 30th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M. The officers and members of Mercantile Lodge, No. 237, I. O. of O. F., and his friends of the Order, are invited to attend.

WALTERS.—On the 26th instant, Mr. HENRY WALTERS, in the 44th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, also the Shipwrights' Society, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 329 Allen street, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Hanover Street Vault.

WEST.—On the 26th instant, MARIA, wife of John S. West.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, Moorestown, N. J., on Friday, the 29th instant, at 12 o'clock M.

MCCXXVIII.—I WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM UNDERTAKERS that, in order to meet the increased demand for my patent BURIAL CASKETS, I have taken the large Factory at No. 1228 RIDGE AVENUE.
With my enlarged facilities, I am now prepared to supply promptly all orders in city or country.
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**WM. T. SNODGRASS & CO.,**
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
**CLOTH HOUSE,**
No. 34 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
**ARE CLOSING OUT**
**Their Immense Stock**
OF
**Cloths, Cassimeres,**
**Vestings, and**
**Ladies' Cloakings.**
**Velveteens! Velveteens!**
The largest stock to be found in Philadelphia. 10 14 3wrp

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*[For additional Auctions see the Seventh Page.]*

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LATHE, WORK BENCH, ETC.
At nine o'clock, to-morrow morning, will be sold an amateur's Lathe and Work Bench.
STOVES.
Also, about 50 Coal and Wood Stoves.
GAS FIXTURES.
Also, 12 Chandeliers of various sizes.
FURNITURE BROCATELLE.
At 11 o'clock, will be sold several pieces of Satin Brocatelle for Curtains or Furniture.
FINE PIANO COVERS.
An invoice of embroidered Cloth Piano Covers. It

SHAWLS.

**1869.**

**FALL TRADE.**

**ATTRACTIVE SPECIALTIES**
**AT THORNLEY'S**
**POPULAR CORNER,**
**Eighth and Spring Garden.**

We respectfully invite attention to the most superb display of Shawls to be found in this city, and at most reasonable prices.

**Long and Square Paisley,**
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**Arabs, Bedouins, Mauds, Etc. Etc.**

Persons can come direct to our Store from any part of the city by the present system of passes on the cars, and we assure them it will more than repay them. [10 16tf] JOSEPH H. THORNLEY.

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**GEORGE FRYER,**
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Will open Monday, Oct. 4, his Fall Importation of
**India Camel's Hair Shawls and Scarfs,**
At moderate prices. With a choice selection,
**NOVELTIES**
In the usual TASTE and QUALITY of HIS ESTABLISHMENT. 10 2 2m

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105. **Our New Price List.** 105.

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MERINO GOODS.

Ladies' Merino Vests, high neck, long sleeves, at 80c., $1, $1·19, $1·15, and $1·25, splendid quality.
Ladies' Merino Vests, high neck, long sleeves, regular made, $1·35 and upwards, superb English fabric.
Ladies' Merino Drawers, $1, $1·25, and upwards, excellent quality.
Misses' Merino Vests, 30, 32, 35, 38, and 40c., very cheap.
Misses' Merino Vests, full, regular made, all sizes, 50c., a bargain.
Misses' Merino Drawers, all prices.
Merino Suits for Boys and Misses.
Boys' Merino Vests, 75, 85, and 90c., very good quality.
Boys' Merino Vests, regular made, $1, $1·05, $1·10, exceedingly low, very fine English fabric.
Men's Merino Shirts, 95c., $1, and upwards; also, the celebrated Enfield make, all sizes, $1·25, together with CARTWRIGHT & WARNER'S NORFOLK and NEW BRUNSWICK, and other celebrated makes in Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear.

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Ladies' Hose, splendid quality, 25c.
Ladies' Hose, full, regular made, 35, 45 and 50c., very fine and heavy.
Best Iron Frame, full, regular, 40c., selling everywhere for 45c.
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MEN'S EXTRA ENGLISH SUPER STOUT HALF-HOSE, 31c., SELLING EVERYWHERE FOR 37½c.; STILL BETTER, 37½ and 40c.
Ladies', Gents', and Misses' extra length; also, a splendid assortment of Ladies' FLEECED, WOOLLEN, MERINO, and FANCY STOCKINGS.
A large and handsome assortment of Gloves; Linen Handkerchiefs, 6, 10, 12, 15, 18, 20, and 25c.

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**FURNITURE!**
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It has been a plan of certain small houses in the Furniture trade to give 5 or even 10 per cent. commission to parties from other trades and stores bringing or sending customers to them, and then charging the purchasers a higher price for their furniture, or else sending them an inferior article.

This is to caution parties not to go to stores where they are thus slily recommended by these interested advisers. Messrs. Gould & Co. do not pay any commission to carpet stores, or any others, and can therefore afford to sell cheaper, and give their customers the full benefit of this saving.

They have by honorable dealing secured the largest Furniture Trade in the city, and hope to merit its continuance.
GOULD & CO.,
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**J. LUTZ,**
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I am selling off my entire stock of
**FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE**
AT LOW RATES,
On account of retiring from business.
Please call and examine. 10 22 ftuth2m

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**T. & J. A. HENKELS,**
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**NEW STORE, 1002 ARCH STREET,**
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**FOR SALE,**
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*Furniture new and will be included, if wished.*
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Nos. 1412 and 1414 CHESNUT STREET.

**We have made large additions to our bargains previously offered. Our stock is remarkably large, and will be found the**

**CHEAPEST STOCK**

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**DRESS GOODS**

**We have ever offered, including**

VERY HEAVY PURE CHENE MOHAIRS, DOUBLE FOLD, 37½ CENTS.

HEAVY DOUBLE WIDTH CHENE POPLINS, 37½ CENTS.

VERY HEAVY WORSTED SERGES, IN THE FASHIONABLE DARK SHADES FOR SUITS, 50 CENTS.

FINE ALL-WOOL EMPRESS CLOTHS IN ALL COLORS, INCLUDING THE VERY DESIRABLE SHADES IN NAVY BLUE FOR SUITS, 65 CENTS.

SPLENDID QUALITY SILK SERGES IN ALL COLORS, 75 CENTS.

RICH BROCHE POPLINS, SILK AND WOOL, VERY HANDSOME GOODS, 75 CENTS. [10 23 stuth3t

FRENCH ROLL POPLIN, ALL SILK AND WOOL, 87½ CENTS.

EXTRA HEAVY WOOL POPLIN CORDS, FOR WALKING DRESSES, $1·25.

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MANUFACTURERS OF
**PAPER HANGINGS,**
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**FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS,**
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FIRST-CLASS WORKMEN ALWAYS READY.

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**THE BEST IN THE MARKET.**
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**MINCED MEAT.**
THIS FACT IS BEYOND QUESTION.
The undersigned is now ready to fill all orders for the above celebrated MINCED MEAT, so universally known all over the country.
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FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS. 10 8 tfrp

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Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 9 3mrp

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**JEWELLERS,**
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## The Gunpowder Plot.

From a review of the second volume of "Her Majesty's Tower," by W. Hepworth Dixon, in the London *Athenæum*, we take the following:—

How little did the grave officers of the Consistory Court, of which Guy's father was one—how little did his kinsmen, the notary and the merchant, dream, when they partook of the posset in honor of his birth, of the end of the life story so joyously begun. On that April day of 1570, when he was held at the font of St. Michael-le-Belfry—you may still stand on the very spot—and Elizabeth was Queen—how far from the thoughts of those highly respectable people must have been that all but accomplished catastrophe which was to send a Protestant royal family and two estates of the realm besides into the air, in order that "Papist" successors might take their places! In the mind's eye one sees young Guy at the Rev. Mr. Pulleyne's school in the Horse Fair, sitting between Tom Morton, who afterwards became Bishop of Durham, and the younger Cneke, who was subsequently Sir John Cheke, Bart. All three achieved a certain sort of greatness, but Guy became the most notorious. Between Horse Fair and school, Fawkes seems to have taken more of the quality prevalent at the former than at the latter; and that is perhaps the reason why he never got into the groove that leads to bishoprics, or rose to any dignity, not even to a clerk's stool in the Consistorial office of his legal-minded sire. Nevertheless, Guy's grandmother must have loved the boy, for she left him her best silver whistle, with which she used to call her servants, and an old angel of gold, which dated perhaps from the time when Edward coined that highly-prized memorial of his well, but not easily, won naval victory off Sluys. One may reasonably wonder whether the young fellow ever kept his grandam's angel for luck, and if the whistle ever dealt out low or shrill signals, as Guy travelled to and fro, from his lodging in St. Clement Danes, which was standing but the other day, to any of these mysterious points whither he was sped to do a work which was to have such woful ending.

It was, no doubt, a misfortune to Guy that he lost his father, the proctor, when he was but nine years of age. It was an evil day for him moreover, when his mother, Edith Fawkes, weary of a widowhood of three years' duration, listened to the wooing of Denis Baynbridge, of Scotton, and, for his sake, gave up name, heart, and old faith. On the day she wedded with her Papist lover of Scotton, and took her son and his sisters with her to her new home, her brother recast his will. He omitted his sister's name from it altogether, but he left to his two nieces the bulk of his property; to Guy, he bequeathed a gold ring, a bed, with a pair of sheets and all other appurtenances. Scanty legacies seemed to have soured Fawkes' temper. When he adopted the religion of his stepfather is not known—most likely it was as soon as his mother did, and at her bidding. More certain is it that when the old York proctor's idle son came of age and inherited all he could of his father's, he looked on the estate with scorn. It was not brilliant. It consisted chiefly of a farm-house and an acre or two of land which he let to a tailor named Lumley, for one-and-twenty years, at a rent of 42 shillings a year. What remained of the paternal inheritance, the son sold for a poor thirty pounds sterling. There was some truth in what Guy Fawkes said, when he afterwards fell into the grip of the law, which would not let him go again, "My father," he said, "left me but a small living, and I spent it."

When he had spent it, the world was his oyster, as it was Pistol's, which he with sword would open. After looking about him for awhile, he resolved to go to Spain. Spain was as a bank for penniless adventurers who would serve it unscrupulously and in a spirit hostile to England. Guy Fawkes has been called the Father of Perverts, and he was assuredly not the less welcome in Spain for his perversion. Such persons are supposed to form better tools than older instruments originally made for the purpose, but the edges of which have been blunted by time. It is a singular fact that the chief actor in the practical part of the Gunpowder Plot should have once been a Protestant. It is more singular that, if not all, as Mr. Dixon says, yet that nearly all the foremost and open actors therein, were of the same quality with regard to religion as Guy Fawkes. The truth is, that such men, if their ignorance be on a par with their recklessness, are the most easily pushed to extreme and fatal deeds. To impress on such men that a Protestant king was by that fact itself excommunicated, and that the Pope had the right to punish an heretical and excommunicated king, was only to tell them that assassination was lawful, and to make them eager to slay a sovereign in such condition, by fire, sword, poison, or the more swiftly avenging gunpowder.

In the Anglo-Spanish Plot, which did not altogether culminate in that which takes its name from the last swift and deadly ingredient, there was, however, another chief actor. Garnet is less familiar, of course, to the general eye than Fawkes, because he was less before it; but he was the soul of the whole affair. Take the "Dictionary of Jesuits" and you will read of a being who has an aspect almost god-like, so pure is he by principle, so earnest as a Christian teacher, so humble and self-denying as a man. The picture is, indeed, so highly varnished that the details and even the main figure itself are obscured. There is an atmosphere about them that is not of this earth—it is redolent of incense; and the figure has a glory about it significant of a man who died a martyr and rose again—a saint. Such is the view of Garnet in the "Dictionary of Jesuits." It is in the following way he is drawn in this new volume of "Her Majesty's Tower:"—

"The chief of this plot for many years was Henry Garnet, Prefect of the English Jesuits. The Prefect, a square, bluff man, of middle age, much worn by care, if not by drink, and looking ten years older than he was, had a string of different names. In Flanders he was known as Father Greene, Father Whalley, and Father Roberts. In England he passed under the priestly names of Father Garnet, Father Darcy, and Father Walley; under the lay names of Mr. Farmer and Mr. Mese. He had as many homes as names; not to speak of the houses of his penitents and pupils, which were to him as homes. He had a house called White Webbs, in Enfield Chase; a lodging in Thames street, near Queenhithe; a secluded residence on Wandsworth Common; an old manor at Erith, which he used for the coming and going of his agents by the Thames. This man of many names and domiciles is said to have kept a merry table. He was accused of a fondness for female society which ill became a priest, and the name of Helen Brooksby was coupled with this hint of frailty, even more than that of her sister Ann Vaux. These hints of an undue fondness for wine and women rest, not on the words of his Protestant enemies, but on those of his Catholic friends—most of all, on the words of his fellow-confessors. It would be unfair to urge against Garnet all that was said of him, even by his fellows, after he had played his game and lost his life; for the whole body of the secular clergy hated him as an upstart and intruder in their Church, while many of his brethren in the Society, blessed with more patient tempers and more moderate hopes, disliked his memory as that of a man who had brought discredit on their craft. From neither side had Garnet much in the way of mercy to expect; a balance must be struck between the words which were spoken and the facts which were proved. The Prefect was a fine linguist, a subtle reasoner, a good divine; but no one who knows the story of his time will say that he lived a perfectly blameless life. When a lad at Winchester school, he was dogged for offenses which have no name; and the conditions under which he resided as a grown man in Italian cloisters, in Flemish camps, and in English country-houses, were in high degree unfavorable to personal virtue. Most of his days and nights were spent in evading spies, in studying tricks and masks, in passing under false colors, in conducting spurious business. One day he was a rich merchant from the city, next day a poor soldier from the wars; here a married man, there a single one; now a tavern-ruffler, with rapier ready on his thigh; anon a starving curate, full of ardor for his Queen. Each day was to him a fight for liberty and life. The fate of his old companions weighed upon his mind. Southwell had been hung, Weston still lingered in the Clink—a daily warning, that if he meant to live and labor for his Church, he must put on every disguise that natural craft and wide experience could suggest as a cover for what he was. Short of this masking, he would fall at once. Yet while it would be harsh to urge against Garnet that his changes of name and dress were in themselves immoral, as tending to deceive, it would be idle not to see that a life so spent implies a vast deal of lying, and that lying, for whatever purpose it may be done, is utterly corrosive to heart and soul. A saint could not live a daily lie. That Father Garnet loved good wine and plenty of it, we know from the highest source—himself. Claret was his table-drink, and he liked to wind up his repast with sack. Sometimes he drank so freely that his servants had to put him to bed. Now and then he got drunk. But there is no reason to believe, with Bishop Abbott, that he was a constant sot; the very life he led being evidence against such a calumny. That he was fond of female society, and indulged his weakness to the point of public scandal, there can be no doubt. The ladies living under his roof may have thought themselves the Martha and Mary of a new reign of grace; but the Prefect knew that the world would not judge their conduct in the pious vein. The world condemned them. The Church condemned them. In the writings of the secular priests this weakness of the Jesuit Prefect was denounced in terms which leave no room for doubt as to what was meant."

Such is the author's view of Garnet, "the master-spirit" of the first part of the Anglo-Spanish conspiracy, which ended with the executions following on the Powder Plot, among others with that of Garnet, who was hung in St. Paul's Churchyard. It is but bare justice to him to say that Garnet died like a gentleman. If he exhibited some human fear, he controlled, almost mastered it; and with regard to the charge laid against him of impurity of life, he solemnly denied it in nearly the last words he uttered. At such a time a man would hardly utter an untruth, even if he had received absolution for it before it was expressed, and had been taught to believe that heaven would not be further off, if he saved the honor of the Church by telling a falsehood!

But to return to the time when the plot was a-making, which bound itself to the Powder Plot, and the plotters thought no eye was upon them:—

"For many years past, a few cautious Jesuits, under their Prefect, Garnet, had been hiding in the country, chiefly in the London suburbs and in the midland shires; but on the Queen's death becoming known abroad, a larger body came over sea from Flanders and Castile, to aid in promoting the peace with Spain. In crossing the Straits they knew they were breaking the English law, since no member of their Order could then reside on English soil; but they reckoned, not without cause, on the Secretary of State being purposely blind to their coming over, since their object was to promote the King's most ardent wish. In Cecil these Jesuits met their match. The men who moved the Order were no strangers to him; some of them were in his pay, still more of them were in his power. A list of the Fathers lay in his desk; a list giving their true names and their false, with an account of the houses in which they lodged and of the persons who helped them to come and go. He knew something of Father Fisher, otherwise Percy, otherwise Fairfax, who lived in Sir Everard Digby's house. He was acquainted with Father Oldcorne, the Confessor of Mrs. Abington of Hendlip Hall. Garnet was his neighbor, and might almost be called his chum. Father Creswell wrote to him from Valladolid, Father Persons from Rome. By these and other means he held the threads of their purpose in his grasp, and felt that, should the day for a tussle with the Order ever come, he would be strong enough to drag them down. The fathers were allowed to land and spread themselves through the London suburbs and the country districts; but they were not suffered to come and go unwatched. The Secretary had his agents on the quay of every port and the deck of every ship. The jovial skipper who gave the fathers a passage in his barque, and who seem to them the pink of good fellows, was his spy. The bland old priest, who welcomed them on shore and gave them such wise counsels, was in his pay. One band of Jesuits came over in the Golden Lion, Francis Burnell commander. Fresh from Antwerp, where the Austrian Cardinal and the Spanish Infanta had been proclaimed King and Queen of England, these fathers were hot with zeal, and, finding the skipper a man of their own mind, they were free in talk about the King of Scots. They said the King was doomed, and talked of the speedy destruction of all his house. Before they were put on shore, Captain Burnell had reported their words to one of Cecil's spies in Harwich, who sent a copy of their speeches to Whitehall. The spy who watched the coming and going of these fathers in Rutland was Francis Tillesion, a priest.

"A part of Cecil's craft in dealing with political rivals lay in the adroit advantage which he took of the bitter feuds then raging in the ancient church; so as to gain from each party in that church the means of crushing the other, when a policy of repression happened to serve his turn. Blood ran so high between sections of the Catholic clergy—between the secular priests and the Jesuit missionaries—that each was ready to betray the other into his hands. Tilletson was not more eager to denounce the Jesuits in Harwich than Garnet was to destroy the Seculars in London. Each rejoiced when his rival fell. If Jesuits and Seculars were both opposed in theory to the Crown, they opposed it in a different spirit, and sought their ends by a different path. Each had a purpose and a plot; and the purpose dearest to each was to betray his fellow priest to the law."

Some of the best passages in the book are to be found in the contrasts drawn between the staunch old English Catholics, noble, gentle, and simple—honest, hearty fellows all—who were not Englishmen, if you please, but first of all Papists, and the Ultramontane, Italianized, half-Spanish, in nothing English, pupils of the Jesuits, by whom they were taught that a Spanish King and an Italian Pope were two very good heads for England. The English Catholics of the old national type loved their country first, and abhorred even Papal interference with it, which always aroused their characteristic ire. Rome, Spain, and the Jesuits were determined to reconvert all England to the ancient forms which she had systematically resisted. They resolved to convert English Catholics as well as Reformers, and they once had some prospect of fatally succeeding.

The Powder Plot was not the first fruit of this resolution. In the account of it, the author will probably excite some surprise on the part of his readers:—

"The plot was an actual plot, with living agents and a settled plan. Yet the dreamers who ascribe this plot, in general terms, to the Catholic clergy and laity, go further astray from fact than the dreamers who ascribe it to King James. The plot was not a Catholic plot. This wild project of political murder was the work of a few converts from the English Church, conducted by a gang of outlaws and fanatics, not only against the conscience, but against the interest, of every Catholic in the realm. The Pope condemned it. The Archpriest condemned it. All the Secular priests and all their sober flocks condemned it. What these children of St. Edward and St. Thomas had to do with the Powder Plot was to bear, during many reigns, under protests which were seldom heard, the social odium and political penalty of a crime which they abhorred. Nor was this project properly a Jesuit crime. It found some friends in the Order of Jesus, beyond a doubt; but these friends of the Powder Plot were of no high standing in the body, and the society, as a society, gave them no support. Not one, but many, of the more eminent Fathers fought against the scheme. The General, Claudius Aquaviva, set his face against the plotters, when he could only guess their purpose; and when the details reached him, just as he was entering on the festival of Christmas, the noble old man was smitten to the heart. Those who throw the blame on Catholics miss the great moral of the crime. The men who contrived, the men who prepared, the men who sanctioned, this scheme of assassination were, one and all, of Protestant birth. Father Persons was Protestant born. Father Owen and Father Garnet were Protestants born. From what is known of Winter's early life, it may be assumed that he was a Protestant. Catesby and Wright had been Protestant boys. Guy Fawkes had been a Protestant. The minor persons were like their chiefs—apostates from their early faith, with the moody weakness which is an apostate's inspiration and his curse. Tresham was a convert, Monteagle was a convert, Digby was a convert. Thomas Morgan, Robert Kay and Kit Wright were all converts. The five gentlemen who dug the mine in Palace Yard were all of English blood and of Protestant birth. But they were converts and fanatics, observing no law save that of their own passions; men of whom it should be said, in justice to all religions, that they do more disgrace to the church which they entered than that which they had left. The plot was the main clerical effort of that Spanish conspiracy against English law which the converted Jesuits had been trained to conduct; a political conflict in which these English Jesuits appealed to the sword and perished by the sword."

To part of this, however, it may be observed, that Rome was well aware of what was going on, and that her disapproval would have been best manifested by warning the English Government of the crime that was intended, and of the catastrophe that was impending. But the whole details are so picturesquely narrated that the reader is carried away by the narrative. This picturesqueness pervades the whole volume; and even if it a little dazzles or deludes us, we cannot but confess its power. If we do not invariably agree with the writer, we acknowledge the rare ability with which he expresses his opinions. We conclude with a full-length portrait of Fawkes after his capture, which will in part illustrate our assertion:—

"A man to study with a curious art was the stiff, bronzed fellow, with sandy beard and fell of Auburn hair, now standing in this Tudor room, before judges of such high fame and power, and answering these lords of war and masters of law as lightly as though the inquiry were some tavern jest; giving the false name of Johnson, the false description of a serving man; and only laughing roughly when they found him out. Tall, strongly-built, and thirty-five years old, he stood before them in the prime of all his powers. His face was good, in some of its aspects fine. His tones were those of gentle life; his words, though few, were choice; and his bearing spoke of both the cloister and the camp. Despite the grime upon his hands, the grime of coal and powder, he was evidently a man of birth. Mountjoy could see that he had been a soldier; Northampton found him an adept in the schools. Even Cecil, who knew a great deal more about him than he liked to say, was smitten by his jaunty air. 'He is no more dismayed,' wrote the Secretary of State, 'than if he were taken for a poor robbery on the highway.' Not a dozen hours had yet passed by since he was seized in Parliament Place; seized in the very fact, with matches in his pocket, with a lantern behind the door, and in such guise and manner as made his conviction sure. All that could have happened to cross his purpose and crush his spirit had come to pass. His plans had failed, his friends were scattered, his cause was lost. Behind him lay the wreck of life; before him lowered the jail, the rack, the gibbet, and the yelling crowd. All that he could call his now on earth, was a day of feverish pain, an infamous and cruel death, a memory laden with a lasting curse. Yet the man was rock. The lords had spent a sleepless night, and he had slumbered like a child. They had been tossing on beds of down, while he had been sleeping on a plait of straw. They had sought for rest in vain under painted ceilings, and he had been dreaming lightly in the darkest dungeon of the Tower. The Lieutenant, coming early to his cell, had found him sleeping 'as a man void of trouble.' Not that he was cold and strong; still less that he was dark and subtle. The man was open and even frank. He told the truth, so far as he meant to speak, at once. When he told a lie, he told it of fixed design; and rather to screen some brother in misfortune than to save himself. He was neither mercenary, nor inscrutable, nor heroic; he was simply a fanatic, with the vices and virtues which belong to a fanatic. Like nearly all fanatics, he was a convert to his faith, glowing with zeal which sharpens a fakir's knife, and comforts a martyr at the stake. Fasting and observance had helped to drive him mad; until he felt, like many of those familiars of the holy office whom he had met in Antwerp and Madrid, that it was his duty to kill men's bodies on the chance of saving souls."

## M. de Lesseps on the Relations Between Egypt and Turkey.

*From the Pall Mall Gazette.*

M. Ferdinand de Lesseps has just published a *brochure*, entitled "Egypte et Turquie," which, when we take into consideration the position of the author, and especially his intimate relations both with the Emperor and the Khedive, is of considerable interest at the present juncture. The pamphlet is in the main neither more nor less than a second edition of one published in 1860 under the title of "Question du Canal de Suez." The author has, however, added some reflections on the existing difficulty between the Sultan and the Khedive, which are not without importance. M. de Lesseps holds that the "Hatticherif" of 1841 establishes:—

1. That the Government of Egypt is to be hereditary in favor of Mehemet-Ali and his heirs.

2. That the Viceroy of Egypt has the right to maintain a native army.

3. That in consideration of the payment of a fixed yearly tribute, the Viceroy has the entire administration of the country, as well as the collection and management of the revenue of Egypt, conferred on him.

It may also be remarked that the Firman of the 5th of June, 1867, expressly states that, although the general laws were to be the same in Egypt as in Turkey, nevertheless "the internal administration of Egypt, and consequently the financial, material, and other interests of the country having been entrusted to the government of the Viceroy, it has been deemed necessary to grant to the Egyptian Government permission to make all such laws and regulations as it may think necessary to the due development of these interests." (De Lesseps, p. 50.) After enumerating the benefits which have resulted to Turkey from the *quasi* independence of Egypt, M. de Lesseps proceeds to take the Viceroy to task for having been too subservient in his conduct towards the Porte—("D'avoir peut-etre donne lieu aux exigences dont il est l'objet aujourd'hui par une politique de condescendance qui n'avait jamais ete suivie par ses predecesseurs.") "Those who contend," he continues, "that it would be lawful for the Porte on any motive to depose the Khedive and to replace him by a dignitary of the empire, or by another member of the family than the one who is already designated in the public deed recognized by European diplomacy, strangely deceive themselves, and lead public opinion astray." No one, we imagine, in this country ever supposed that the Sultan had the right, much less the power, to depose the Viceroy, and one is puzzled to understand against whom M. de Lesseps is arguing.

To the pamphlet is appended a letter (hitherto unpublished?) from the author to Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, when the latter was our ambassador at Constantinople. Although this letter was written as far back as 1855, and is full of expressions about "Falliance intime de la France et de l'Angleterre," "Union inalterable des deux peuples," etc. etc., expressions which sound somewhat out of date nowadays, the approaching opening of the Suez Canal gives it an interest at present. M. de Lesseps endeavors to prove that the opening of the canal will put an end to all possibility of a contest between England and France for the possession of Egypt. His words are so remarkable that we quote them in the original:—

"Que l'isthme soit coupe, . . . et l'Egypte, en acquerant une plus grande valeur comme pays de production, de commerce interieur, d'entrepot et de transit general, perd sa perilleuse importance comme voie de communication. *La possession de son territoire n'ayant plus d'interet pour Angleterre*, cesse d'etre l'objet d'une lutte possible entre cette puissance et la France, l'union des deux peuples est desormais inalterable, et le monde est preserve des calamites qu'entraineralt leur rupture.

There is a process, well known among M. de Lesseps' countrymen, which is termed "lire entre les lignes." If we were to apply this process to the sentence which we have just quoted we should read, "The only power who can and will oppose a French occupation of Egypt is England. If we can once persuade England that, with the opening of the Suez Canal, all her interest in the neutrality of Egypt ceases, we may some day get possession of what, in French hands, would be one of the richest countries in the world." How so clever a man as M. de Lesseps undoubtedly is can persuade himself that it will cease to be a matter of importance to England that Egypt should not be in the hands of a rival power as soon as the transit from the Mediterranean to the Red Sea will be by a salt water canal instead of a railway, it is hard to understand.


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ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| $200,000 | United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s | $208,500 00 |
| 120,000 | United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881 | 136,800 00 |
| 50,000 | United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad) | 50,000 00 |
| 200,000 | State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan | 211,375 06 |
| 125,000 | City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax) | 128,594 00 |
| 50,000 | State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan | 51,550 00 |
| 20,000 | Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds | 20,200 00 |
| 25,000 | Penn. Rail. Second Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds | 24,000 00 |
| 25,000 | Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. Railroad guarantee) | 20,625 00 |
| 37,000 | State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan | 21,000 00 |
| 7,000 | State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan | 5,031 25 |
| 15,000 | Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by City of Philadelphia, 300 shares Stock | 15,000 00 |
| 10,000 | Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock | 11,350 00 |
| 5,000 | North Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock | 3,500 00 |
| 20,000 | Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 80 shares Stock | 15,000 00 |
| 207,900 | Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first Liens on City Properties | 207,900 00 |
| $1,109,900 Par. | Cost, $1,023,054 56 | Market value, $1,130,325 25 |
| Real Estate | | $36,000 00 |
| Bills receivable for insurance made | | 322,186 94 |
| Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company | | 40,178 88 |
| Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3,156 Estimated value | | 1,813 00 |
| Cash in bank | $116,150 08 | |
| Cash in drawer | 413 65 | 116,563 73 |
| | | $1,647,367 80 |

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Thomas C. Hand, | Edmund A. Souder, |
| John C. Davis, | Samuel E. Stokes, |
| James C. Hand, | Henry Sloan, |
| Theophilus Paulding, | William C. Ludwig, |
| Joseph H. Seal, | George G. Leiper, |
| Hugh Craig, | Henry C. Dallett, Jr., |
| John R. Penrose, | John D. Taylor, |
| Jacob P. Jones, | George W. Bernadou, |
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| Edward Darlington, | Jacob Riegel, |
| H. Jones Brooke, | Spencer McIlvaine, |
| James R. McFarland, | D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg, |
| Edward Lafourcade, | John B. Semple, " |
| Joshua P. Eyre, | A. B. Berger, " |

THOMAS C. HAND, President. JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President. HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 10 6

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company OF PHILADELPHIA. Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St. Assets Jan. 1, '69, $2,677,372 13

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL | $400,000 00 |
| ACCRUED SURPLUS | 1,053,528 70 |
| PREMIUMS | 1,193,843 43 |
| UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788 12. | INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000. |

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Alfred G. Baker, | Alfred Fitler, |
| Samuel Grant, | Thomas Sparks, |
| George W. Richards, | William S. Grant, |
| Isaac Lea, | Thomas S. Ellis, |
| George Fales, | Gustavus S. Benson. |

ALFRED G. BAKER, President. GEORGE FALES, Vice-President. JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary. THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 3 9

INSURE AT HOME, IN THE Penn Mutual Life Insurance COMPANY. No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. ASSETS, $3,000,000. CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE. MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS. LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID. OLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS. Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18

JAMES TRAQUAIR.....PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES.....VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN W. HORNOR.....A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS.....SECRETARY

ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. No. 191 BROADWAY, corner READE Street, New York. CASH CAPITAL.....$150,000 $125,000 deposited with the State of New York as security for policy holders. LEMUEL BANGS, President. GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Secretary. EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary. A. E. M. PURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner. REFERENCES BY PERMISSION. Thomas T. Tasker, John M. Maris, J. B. Lippincott, Charles Spencer, William Divine, James Long, John A. Wright, S. Morris Waln, James Hunter, Arthur G. Coffin, John B. McCreary, E. H. Worne. In the character of its Directors, economy of management, reasonableness of rates, PARTNERSHIP PLAN OF DECLARING DIVIDENDS, no restriction in female lives, and absolute non-forfeiture of all policies, and no restriction of travel after the first year, the ASBURY presents a combination of advantages offered by no other company. Policies issued in every form, and a loan of one-third made when desired. Special advantages offered to clergymen. For all further information address JAMES M. LONGACRE, Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware. Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. FORMAN P. HOLLINSHEAD, Special Agent. 4 16

STRICTLY MUTUAL. Provident Life and Trust Co. OF PHILADELPHIA. OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET. Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends. Good risks of any class accepted. Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates. President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY. Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH. Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY. The advantages offered by this Company are unexcelled. 1 27

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. Office S. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets. FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY. PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED. Cash Capital.....$250,000 00

Cash Assets, July 1, 1869. $510,379 23

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| F. Ratchford Starr, | J. Livingston Erringer, |
| Walbro Frazier, | James L. Claghorn, |
| John M. Atwood, | William G. Boulton, |
| Benjamin T. Tredick, | Charles Wheeler, |
| George H. Stuart, | Thomas H. Montgomery, |
| John H. Brown, | James Aertsen. |

This Company insures only first class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories, mills, etc. F. RATCHFORD STARR, President. THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President. ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Secretary. 2 6

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL. No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange. This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums. The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

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| | |
|---|---|
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| M. E. Mahony, | Benjamin Etting, |
| John T. Lewis, | Thomas H. Powers, |
| William S. Grant, | A. R. McHenry, |
| Robert W. Leaming, | Edmund Castillon, |
| D. Clark Wharton, | Samuel Wilcox, |
| Lawrence Lewis, Jr. | Lewis C. Norris. |

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President. SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 1 22

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual. Capital, $500,000. Assets.....$2,350,909 MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE. OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
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| Samuel W. Jones, | Edward H. Trotter, |
| John A. Brown, | Edward S. Clarke, |
| Charles Taylor, | T. Charlton Henry, |
| Ambrose White, | Alfred D. Jessup, |
| William Welsh, | John P. White, |
| S. Morris Waln, | Louis C. Madeira, |
| John Mason, | Charles W. Cushman |
| George L. Harrison, | |

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President. CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President. MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary. CHAS. H. REEVES, Asst. Secretary. 2 15

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY. No. 809 CHESNUT Street. INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL. CAPITAL, $200,000. FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY. Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Charles Richardson, | Robert Pearce, |
| William B. Shawn, | John Kessler, Jr., |

## German Art.

An article in the London *Saturday Review* in commenting upon the late International Exhibition at Munich, speaks as follows about the condition of art in Germany:—

The Munich school may be likened to the Roman school of the middle ages; it has passed through successive stages; it has drawn the best talent to itself; Fra Angelico, Perugino, Michael Angelo, and Raffaele, all painted by turns within the Vatican. And so, in Munich, churches and palaces have been decorated by Hess and Schraudolf, the modern representatives of the old spiritual school, and by Cornelius, the avowed disciple of Michael Angelo. Then followed Director Kaulbach, in a style compounded of Raffaelle and Giulio Romano, till at last we come to Professor Piloty, who seems to have borrowed historic dignity and dramatic force from Delaroche, light and shade from Correggio and Rembrandt, and illusive realism from the Dutch masters.

Few schools within the period of two generations can boast of talents so distinguished, and the varied phases assumed are to a great extent illustrated in the several galleries assigned to Munich. Yet there is a singular paucity of religious works, of which, indeed, the late King Ludwig gave his subjects a surfeit. It is evident that Overbeck, Hess, and Schraudolf have had their day, and that young men of promise now pledge their fortunes to the opposing realistic and naturalistic party. Munich is passing rapidly from high art into *genre*, and accordingly the son of Professor Schraudolf, instead of dedicating himself to Annunciations and Nativities, exhibits "A Girl Playing the Piano." Overbeck does not sustain a falling cause by a single picture. Thus the credit of the great revival of Christian art extolled by Niebuhr, Bunsen, and Frederick Schlegel has to be upheld by some half-dozen works, such as "A Holy Family," by Professor Ittenbach, one of the four painters of the frescoes in the chapel of Remagen; "Christ and his Apostles," by the well-known Professor Steinle, of Frankfort, "Esther and Ahasuerus," a poor production, by Professor Schraudolf, of Munich; and "The Meeting of Jacob and Rachel," already exhibited in Paris without reward by Herr Furich, of Vienna. These works do not commend themselves to the English eye. We in England care little for their merits, and their defects are peculiarly obnoxious to our tastes. This German school shuns picturesque treatment, striking effect of light and shade, pleasing harmony of color, and it seeks recompense in noble motive, symmetric composition, generic forms, and passionless placidity. Such a style is certainly not in keeping with the age, and its ill estate within the exhibition does not occasion, even to the German mind, much regret.

But the Germans must have high art of some sort; if they cannot always produce pictures great in thought, they may at any rate cover canvasses big in size. It must be confessed that the nation has great power in the way of large cartoons. German artists have giant ideas, which they express forcibly in form and in light and shade; they are masterly draughtsmen. It is true they cannot paint, chiefly because disagreeable coloring is part of their principles. The cartoons of Cornelius—those, for example, possessed by Berlin—are not surpassed in the whole range of art ancient or modern, save by Raffaelle's design in the Ambrosian Library, Milan. We had, therefore, hoped to encounter works in the exhibition worthy of a nation of fresco-painters, but we were disappointed. Strange to say, we search in vain for followers of Cornelius. This master of design, like his great original, Michael Angelo, is apparently doomed to stand alone; no pupils venture to tread in his high and perilous path. Perhaps a genius wild and daring as Fuseli might have scaled with Cornelius the sky, or brought down fire from heaven; but no such adventurous spirit now lives in Germany. Even Director Kaulbach, who by common consent is one of the greatest of living artists, seems, now that he rests from his arduous efforts in Berlin, to be somewhat less than himself. His influence is scarcely more felt within the exhibition than that of Cornelius, yet he gives proof of his unrivalled power of creation in the large yet pretentious cartoon, the "Battle of Salamis." The composition is artificial; the forms and lines have the extravagance of the florid Renaissance. The artist has usually lacked simplicity, repose, and severity, and it is a misfortune that mature years do not mitigate excess of youthful ardor. Some of the romantic compositions with which this distinguished painter has of late amused himself—such as the cartoons now before us in illustration of "Romeo and Juliet," the "Lohengrin," the "Nibelungen," and "Tannhauser"—have assuredly not the merit of quietude or retiring modesty. Professor Kaulbach's romance is not equal to his fun and satire. We prefer one plate in Reinecke Fuchs to whole volumes done by academic rule for the illustration of Goethe and Shakespeare. In Paris the artist gained a grand prize by his cartoon the "Age of the Reformation," that crowning honor has, by a not very reasonable regulation, rendered him ineligible to further reward in Munich; hence the largest, if not the best work in the Exhibition—this cartoon of "the Battle of Salamis"—remains without recognition. We may mention, as indications of national works now in progress in Bavaria, four immense historic pictures—the "Marriage of Alexander," by Professor Andreas Muller; "Pericles," by Herr Folsz; "the Court of Frederic II in Palermo," by Professor Ramberg; and the "Coronation of Charles the Great," by Herr Friedrich Kaulbach, the nephew of Doctor William Kaulbach. These four compositions have been executed at the command of the King for the Galleries in the Maximilianeum, that still unfinished colossus of Munich which crowns the Maximilian Strasse. It would seem as if these German schools had a patent whereby they can roll out history by the piece; if canvas and cash are granted without stint, they will fill time and space with any number of emperors, princes, generals, senators, etc. And what seems remarkable is that these historic panoramas rise one and all to just about the same level of respectable mediocrity. German artists are almost too well educated; if they thought less of the academy they might know more of nature. It was said in 1848 that the revolutions were concocted by professors, and therefore failed; and it is a startling fact that forty professors of art exhibit within these galleries, and whether professors are worth more in art than in politics it were hard to decide. Pictures by professors in Munich, like the works of Academicians in London, are often sustained more by prescription and protection than by merit; they are apt to be stately and stolid, lifeless and inane. Thus some of the German schools are in danger of dying of dignity.

The Exhibition shows that the dead formalism into which German art had been falling finds means of escape in healthful naturalism and vigorous realism. Two of the foremost painters now left to Europe—Professor Piloty of the school of Munich, to whom a first prize was awarded in the Great Paris Exhibition, and Herr Knaus of the rival school of Dusseldorf, who obtained the still higher distinction of one of the eight grand prizes in the same Exhibition—not to mention men such as Vautier, Salentin, Jordan, Karl Becker, Burger, Meyerheim, and others, form a compact and determined body which has already discomfited the camp long held by high art. These names, which indicate almost as many styles as painters, prove that the recent reaction obtains more or less in all the chief cities in Germany. As exceptions, however, Vienna and Carlsruhe still much to their prejudice, abide by the old traditions. The above-named masters, with the exception of Professor Piloty, seldom rise out of genre. Herr Knaus paints with broad fun a rustic merry-making; Herr Vautier, of Dusseldorf, with humor, the village dancing master, Herr Salentin, also of Dusseldorf, the Convent School; and so with the rest. The German genre has a nationality of its own; it has seldom the sparkle of Meissonier, the tenderness of Frere, or the superlative finish of Willems; it is more after the manner of Jan Steen—broad and downright. And yet these rustic scenes do not smell of beer or tobacco; in short, they seldom offend against taste. The number of artists who can paint fairly well simple domestic incidents has become great, yet, strange to say, not even half-a-dozen of the number are known in England; and London picture-dealers cannot venture on the prices which men like Knaus and Vautier command, because their customers pay rather for a name than for art. The Americans are, if possible, more ignorant than the patrons of our manufacturing districts; thus Yankees are known to enter shops in Munich with unlimited orders for any number of Meissoniers that can be supplied, while they will not venture to touch a picture, however prime, by any painter whose name has not been loudly dinned in their ears. It is easy to understand how the high art of Germany has failed to obtain appreciation in England, but that the naturalistic schools, which have risen in reaction, should suffer from the same prejudice appears unreasonable.

The strongest school at this moment in Germany is that of Professor Piloty; its numeric force was first attested in the International Exhibition of Paris, and now again in Munich we meet on all sides with signs of its paramount sway. This artist, great not only in the painting of pictures, but also in his power to call forth talent in others, has *ateliers* wherein year by year some twenty painters are training under his immediate guidance. The system resembles the Parisian; it recalls, too, the times of old, when in Italy Perugino, Raffaele, and the masters of Venice were surrounded by devoted scholars. It is interesting to learn that the son of Kaulbach is now painting in the studio of Piloty. The master's manner is made unmistakably manifest in his "Marie Stuart," a work far more subtle and refined than the contributions of M. Gallait to these galleries, and surpassing in technical qualities of light, shade, color, texture, the compositions of the late Ary Scheffer and Delaroche. The first grand Saal sets forth the Munich school in a force and a fulness not seen before. Here are found works more or less characteristic of Max, Wagner, Muller, Makart—all followers of Piloty. M. Max, already famous by reason of the "Christian Martyr," again appeals to sympathy and excites sensation by a couple of works—the "Melancholy Nun" and the "Anatomist"—which have won for the young painter a prize. There lies on a stretcher, covered with a white sheet, a young girl, just budded into womanhood, of Cenci-like beauty and moonlight pallor; she is dead, yet breath, almost speech, lingers about the lips. "The Anatomist" draws aside the sheet, and prepares for dissection. The idea is morbid, not to say revolting, but the spectator is spell-bound by the consummate art. Herr Muller's "Hamlet" is like Mr. Fechter's, free, easy, snobby; Professor Wagner's "Frauenraub" is dashing as Mazeppa at Astley's; Herr Makart's "Sketch for the Decoration of a Hall" shows that this school has mastered the conditions of mural painting. Munich is said to contain a thousand artists, and we marked more than seventy pictures in the exhibition as worthy of notice. The artists to whom prizes have been awarded represent styles widely diversified. Thus Herr Franz Adam gains a premium for an episode in Solferino not unworthy of Horace Vernet; Herr Brant, for picturesque treatment of horses and horsemen; Herr Max, for "The Melancholy Nun;" Herr V. Hagn, for a capital interior with figures, "The Library in the Jesuits' College, Rome;" Herr Seitz, for genre not unworthy of the old Dutch; Herren Lenbach and Fussli, for portraits which have few equals in Europe; Herr Braith, for capital cattle; and Herr Ller, for landscapes at once literal and poetic. Baron Rhomberg exhibits some effective designs; Herr Lindenschmitt some vigorous historic works; and Mr. Folingsby a refined and poetic composition, "The Song is Over."

The Munich school, as manifest in the productions we have named, if varied, is pronounced. The spectator receives the impression that the painters know what they are about; they work with a defined purpose, they are well grounded in the grammar of art. To the ordinary observer the difference between the two leading schools of Germany, the Munich and the Dusseldorf, is not very apparent, yet the mode of treatment is different. The school of Piloty, in particular, is remarkable for its vigor and its realism, for the focussed intensity of its light, for a special quality of grey in half shade from which distinguishable detail looks out, and for a concerted and accumulative effect throughout the picture, so that light and shade are made to enhance the color, and the strongest point of contrast directs the eye to the situation where the action is forced to a climax. Hence it follows that the pictures are constructed as a problem, balanced like an equation, and managed as a drama, in which each circumstance is made to bear upon the plot. The subjects chosen have dignity, the forms are studious of beauty, and yet realism and individualism are sought through truth in portraiture, and even to the texture of a stone and the tissue of a silk. If it be objected that the result is artificial, it may be urged in reply that art must be artificial, because it is something less and yet something more than nature.

## John Smith.

BY JOHN D. SHERWOOD.

There is, we think, but little doubt that the Hebrew Samson, the Greek Hercules, the Spanish Cid, the Scandinavian Thor, and the English Arthur of the Round Table were each the John Smith of his nation and time, a multiform unity swinging around the circle of varied labor, hard work, and heroic deeds, accomplished under one name—a family one, possessed at various times by several individuals—the work of all reapers, sewing-machines, cow-milkers, cotton and woollen factories. These national heroes, like the John Smiths, their descendants now, were arrayed, in warm climates, in a fragmentary style of short dress; in the middle regions in a Highland garb, appropriately frilled or furred; and in the north, with a canine material, heroic in quality, and modishly artistical—a bark.

As there is no period of history without its John Smith, so there is no profession that does not enrol, no trade that does not contain, no occupation, from an officeholder's up to that of an honest man's, that does not embrace his name. Everywhere, on the sea and land; between every parallel of latitude, almost between every pair of sheets; at every pole and at every polling-place; on all rivers and in every strait; at every point, and even at Point-no-point; on the top, at the middle and bottom of every hill, enterprise, company, board of directors, and job; in all churches, synagogues, mosques, and temples; preaching, singing, and listening; talking all tongues, as well as curing, drying, and eating them; in prisons, police-stations, pulpits, grand jury and other boxes; to-day hung, to-morrow putting on his black cap and sentencing the culprit to the rope's-end, and the day following condemning a pair to a less hempen noose; in the pugilistic ring or ecclesiastical fight; the actor on the stage and at the same time the spectator in the box, looking at himself personating his own character—for every character is his—everywhere, and in everything, is found this jolly, morose, lazy, active, sleepy, wakeful, fighting, pacific, coarse, refined, fat, lean, tall, short, blue-eyed, black-eyed John Smith.

In truth, when we think of him as ubiquitous, omniscient, and omnipresent, doing all things in all places, carrying on all businesses, living on all the real estate, owning at some time or other all the personal property, pocketing all the greenbacks, whistling to all the dogs, riding all the horses, looking after all the poodle-dogs, buying shoes and stockings for all the children agreeable and disagreeable, we get into such a world of John Smiths, such a nightmare of Johns, such a maelstrom of Smiths, such a gurgling, roaring, splitting, spitting, laughing, screeching, titillated, exhilarated carnival and Fourth of July of John Smiths, that we seem to be in a room lined with mirrors that reflect only John Smiths from all sides; indeed, we almost fancy ourselves a John Smith, our father and mother a John Smith, and all our aunts, cousins, uncles, nephews, brothers, and sisters, and even their clergymen, grocers, shoemakers, bootblacks, to be John Smiths, and that our last note and the mortgage on our house are owned by John Smith.—*Atlantic Almanac.*

## POPULAR SCIENCE.

### Lighting Coal Mines.

Bearing in mind the facts of the awful loss of life during the past few years by colliery explosions, Mr. Henry Bessemer, in a letter addressed by him to the *Times*, has suggested a method of lighting coal mines which appears well worthy of careful attention. Mr. Bessemer has been lately engaged in investigating the action of combustion under high pressures, and the results which he has obtained have led him to consider that lamps in which the combustion goes on under pressure exceeding that of the atmosphere might be advantageously employed for lighting mines. Thus, he states, for instance, that an iron box, having one side fitted with a bull's-eye, or formed of thick plate glass, may be fitted with an ordinary gas-burner, supplied with gas from a gasholder above ground, and that the air to support combustion may be supplied to this box by a suitable pipe at a pressure of, say, one pound per square inch above the pressure of the air in the mine, a small hole being left at the top of the lamp for the escape of the products of combustion. Under such circumstances not only would the light produced by the combustion of the gas be intensified, but the pressure within the lamp being in excess of the surrounding atmosphere, the latter would be prevented from entering, and consequently, even if an explosive mixture existed in the mine, it would be perfectly safe from ignition.

Such is Mr. Bessemer's plan, and an admirably simple plan it is. By the aid of a series of brilliant lights, such as he proposes, the galleries of mines may, as he says, "be lighted like a workshop," and there is really no good reason why this should not be done. The supply of air and gas, under suitable pressure, presents no practical difficulty, and by the aid of suitable reflectors, one powerful lamp, such as described, would be enabled to give a good light for some considerable distance around it. By the aid of easily contrived arrangements, also, some of the lamps might be made to a certain extent portable if required, but in such a case care would of course have to be taken to protect the glasses from accidental fracture. Mr. Bessemer states that he is "convinced that the thorough lighting of a coalpit, and its ventilation so as to insure health and safety to the miners, are purely a question of £ s. d."—*Van Nostrand's Magazine.*

### Oxygen Liberated by Light.

The starting-point of organic constructions is the chemistry of the leaf, by which carbonic acid is decomposed and oxygen set free. This effect has been supposed to take place only under the influence of light, but the conditions are not so clearly defined as to make further research unnecessary.

M. Bousingalt, of France, has made this subject a matter of investigation, and has lately presented the results of a new series of studies upon it. His question was, Does decomposition of carbonic acid, by leaves, take place in diffused light? If once commenced, does it go on in darkness? His mode of inquiry was based upon the fact that phosphorus does not shine in an atmosphere of carbonic acid, but becomes fluorescent as soon as a little oxygen is mixed with it. Having ascertained that phosphorus is not hurtful to plants when placed near them; he puts leaves of laurel in a vase of carbonic acid, containing also phosphorus, and exposed it to the sun. Oxygen being liberated, the phosphorus becomes fluorescent. When the vase is placed in darkness, the fluorescence ceases, after a varying number of seconds, and lasts the longer the smaller the surface exposed by the phosphorus. This arises from the phosphorus requiring a certain time to absorb all the oxygen engendered in the last moments of exposure. With a sufficient surface of phosphorus the fluorescence ceases instantaneously, from which it is inferred that the process of liberating oxygen does not go on in the dark, but only when subjected to the motive force of light.

### Sewing by Springs.

The new French sewing machine invented by the Misses Garcia and M. Adam is driven by a series of six springs, each of which is doubled, in order to prevent a forced stoppage in case of accident. The springs are contained in barrels, disposed in pairs on three horizontal shafts, placed in the case which serves as a table to the machine. The first barrel works into the mechanism by which the springs are wound up, and forms the stop-work of the whole series of springs; the spring which it encloses is fixed to it by its external extremity, while the inside end gives the impulsion to the shaft on which this first barrel is mounted. The impulsion given by the first spring is communicated to the whole six by a series of tooth-wheels. The machine, thus wound up and set a-going, takes about an hour to run out, making from four hundred to six hundred stitches per minute, being the usual rate of speed maintained by a skilled workwoman. The springs once run out, can be wound up again in the short space of one minute and a half, so that the loss of time in this operation is scarcely perceptible. The fly-wheel, which regulates the speed of the machine, is of great strength, and easily worked even by unskilled hands. Altogether, the machine is very interesting and ingenious. We only hope that the curtailment of labor which it promises will prove to be a reality.

### Speed and Power of Locomotives.

The speed of an engine depends on the rapidity with which its boiler can generate steam. One cylinder full is required for each stroke of each piston. Each double stroke corresponds to one revolution of the driving wheels, and to the propulsion of the engine through a space equal to their circumference. Wheels seven feet in diameter pass over twenty-two feet in each complete revolution. To produce a speed of seventy-five miles an hour they must revolve exactly five times in a second; and to effect this revolution, each piston must make double that number of strokes in that time, and consume ten cylinderfuls of steam. The *power* of an engine in drawing loads depends on the pressure of the steam, which is usually about 120 pounds on the square inch. It is also limited by the adhesion between the track and the driving wheels, which is proportional to the weight pressing on the latter; so that instead of the weight being an obstacle, it is one of the principal elements of power. The tractive power of an engine of 40 tons, with 32 resting on the drivers, would be about 4 tons.

### Improvement of Species.

Mr. Darwin tells us that, in the world of life, there is a perpetual struggle for existence. Such are the rates of multiplication that, if any one species could go on propagating without hindrance, it would soon root out all others; mackerel would fill the ocean, and oaks cover the continents. But, in the battle of races, the weakest, or those least adapted to the circumstances, are ousted by the stronger and better adapted, and there thus goes on a perpetual weeding out of the less perfect, and the course of life becomes an improvement and a progress.


## RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sunday excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12:00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:30 and 8:16 A. M., 1:30, 4:15, and 7:00 P. M. The 8:16 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:25 A. M., Express; 2:35 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations on Chester Creek and Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad.

Leave Philadelphia for Port Deposit (Sundays excepted) at 7:00 A. M. and 4:35 P. M.

The 7:00 A. M. train will stop at all stations between Philadelphia and Lamokin.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia daily (except Sundays) at 1:30 P. M., running to Oxford.

Leave Port Deposit for Philadelphia (Sundays excepted) at 5:40 A. M., 9:25 A. M., and 2:30 P. M.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Trains for Baltimore Central R. R.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom... $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail.. 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express.... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6:30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 4:30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 11:30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry, (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare, $3.

At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and 10:15 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 5:30 and 10:15 A. M., and 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8:30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

Via Connecting Railway.

At 9:30 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, 8, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.

At 11:30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 9:30 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, 8, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 9:30 A. M., 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:30 A. M., 8 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

For Lines leaving Kensington Depot, take the cars on Third or Fifth street, at Chesnut, 30 minutes before departure. The cars of Market Street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot. Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market Street cars will run to connect with the 9:30 A. M., 8 and 12 P. M. lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. and 5 P. M., for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2:15, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7:45 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:40 P. M., 6:15 and 11:30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6:25 A. M., 8:00 A. M., 7:45 A. M., 10:45 A. M., 1:55 P. M., 4:50 P. M., and 6:55 P. M.

Train leaving West Chester at 8:00 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4:40 P. M. will stop at Media, Glen Riddle, Lenni, and B. C. Junction. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7:45 A. M., and change cars at B. C. Junction, and going West, passengers for stations above B. C. Junction will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4:40 P. M., and will change cars at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut streets cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8:30 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7:55 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.

WILLIAM C. WHEELER, General Superintendent.

4 10s

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, Sept. 6, 1869, the Trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| MAIL TRAIN leaves | Philadelphia | 9:20 P. M. |
| " | Williamsport | 7:30 A. M. |
| " | arrives at Erie | 8:15 P. M. |
| ERIE EXPRESS leaves | Philadelphia | 11:50 A. M. |
| " | Williamsport | 9:00 P. M. |
| " | arrives at Erie | 10:00 A. M. |
| ELMIRA MAIL leaves | Philadelphia | 8:00 A. M. |
| " | Williamsport | 6:10 P. M. |
| " | arrives at Lock Haven | 7:20 P. M. |

EASTWARD.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| MAIL TRAIN leaves | Erie | 8:15 A. M. |
| " | Williamsport | 9:15 P. M. |
| " | arrives at Philadelphia | 6:10 A. M. |
| ERIE EXPRESS leaves | Erie | 3:20 P. M. |
| " | Williamsport | 4:25 A. M. |
| " | arrives at Philadelphia | 1:20 P. M. |
| ELMIRA MAIL leaves | Lock Haven | 6:20 A. M. |
| " | Williamsport | 8:45 A. M. |
| " | arrives at Philadelphia | 7:15 P. M. |
| BUFFALO EXP. leaves | Williamsport | 12:20 A. M. |
| " | Harrisburg | 5:10 A. M. |
| " | arrives at Philadelphia | 9:25 A. M. |

Express East connects at Corry, Mail East at Corry and Irvineton, Express West at Irvineton, with trains of Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

## RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:30 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:40 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M. and Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9:40 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:20 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:45, and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:10 A. M., 1 and 5:45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7:30 A. M. 12:45, and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 5:35 and 8:12 A. M. and 12:35 M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Boyertown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Boyertown at 7:25 and 11:50 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 12:35 A. M. and 1:45 and 10:02 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 2:10 and 8:20 A. M. and 4:45 P. M., passing Reading at 4:10 and 7:05 A. M. and 6:16 P. M., arriving at New York at 10:00 and 11:45 A. M., and 10:20 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:00 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 6:50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 2:15 and 4:50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8:35 A. M. and 3:20 P. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:10 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 7:35 and 11:50 A. M., and from Tremont at 6:45 A. M. and 5:05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4:55 A. M., 12:45 noon, 5 and 7:15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 South FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Mail Train | 8:00 

# CITY INTELLIGENCE.

## A GRAND WEDDING.

**Marriage in High Life—A Daughter of Bishop Simpson Changes her Name—The Rite Performed with Great Eclat—Distinguished People Present.**

Last evening a sensation of more than ordinary magnitude agitated the people of the northwestern portion of the city, and, for the matter of that, excited an interest all over the town, and miles beyond its limits.

At the Spring Garden Street M. E. Church, between 8 and 9 o'clock last evening, a daughter of the well-known Bishop Simpson was joined in matrimony to a gentleman who also enjoys a widespread and enviable fame; and as, in addition to the celebrity of the high contracting parties or their relations, all the incidents of the ceremony itself were upon a style of grandeur, the marriage may fairly be termed one of the most interesting that has been solemnized in this city for many days.

Notwithstanding the number of fashionable weddings that take place in Philadelphia, comparatively but very few of them reach the notice of the public; and we understand that even the one of last night was to come off void of any circumstance or pomp. Such was the design, but not such the event. It was impossible to keep it quiet, since two weeks ago the announcement was published that President Grant would visit this city, and, as a matter of course, everybody wanted to know the object of his coming.

In this way the secret was let out that he, with his wife, was to attend the marriage of Miss Anna Simpson, a daughter of Bishop Simpson, to a young gentleman of Morgantown, W. Va., J. Riley Weaver by name. The date leaked out, and our readers can well imagine the dense throng of people who were attracted to the vicinity of the church in the hope that they might witness the ceremony, and if not that, to take a look at the ladies as they passed from the carriages to the edifice.

Although the ceremony was announced to come off at eight o'clock, crowds of people began assembling in the vicinity at as early an hour as six o'clock, so that by the former hour at least two thousand people had collected. Those who happened to have been fortunate enough to secure cards of admission experienced the greatest difficulty in effecting an entrance, so great was the jam, so mixed and tangled the scores upon scores of carriages, and so eager the desire of every one present to push forward to the door of the church. A double *cordon* of policemen extended from the curbstone to the threshold of the sacred edifice, but the stalwart men composing it were absolutely unable to keep open an avenue between their ranks.

Once inside the church the scene was pretty in the extreme. On the thither side of the chancel rails were bows and arches of flowers, aquaria brilliant with gold and silver fishes, and twining wreaths of evergreens, forming all a fitting foreground to the bright and gay picture presented by the happy guests around.

Shortly after 8 o'clock, Mr. Charles H. Jarvis, organist of the church, took his seat and performed a number of operatic and other airs while the immense assemblage was being seated.

In the midst of the music there was a considerable flutter among the audience. This excitement was occasioned by the entrance of President Grant and lady. The curious had been disappointed, as the Presidential party, consisting of himself, lady, General Dent and Senator A. G. Cattell, had surprised everybody, inasmuch as they came into the auditorium from the rear of the chancel, and only those who occupied front seats were given the opportunity of seeing the President and his wife. The General and Senator Cattell were in full dress; General Dent was in uniform, and Mrs. Grant was neatly attired in a blue silk dress, black lace mantle, and a handsome white bonnet. They took seats in the front pew, which had been specially reserved for them, and were at once the object of general attraction.

Many other distinguished personages then entered. General Eaton appeared in the full uniform of a brigadier-general. He was accompanied by his wife and daughter. Across the aisle from the Presidential party—also in a front pew—sat his Honor Mayor Fox and lady, in plain dress. There were also present, and seated in different parts of the church, Adolph E. Borie, ex-Secretary of the Navy, General Moorhead, Hon. John Covode, General Horatio G. Sickel, W. H. Allen, President of Girard College, Charles B. Barrett, William Divine, Charles Spencer, James Long, Prof. Tooke and lady, of Dickson College, Illinois, and many others.

Of the Methodist clergy present were Rev. Messrs. Humphriss, Castle, Gray, Torrence, Thomas, Stevenson, Atwood, Rush, and Jackson, of Philadelphia; Rev. Drs. Newman, of Washington, D. C.; Cookman, of Wilmington, Del.; Nesbitt, of Pittsburg, and Durbin, of New York.

Bishop Edmund S. Janes, who had been selected to solemnize the rite, was already seated within the church, when, shortly after half-past 8 o'clock, the bridal party entered the church, the maids of honor, attended by groomsmen, coming up the main aisle in the following order:—

Miss Ella Simpson (a sister of the bride) and Mr. John C. Lucas, of Philadelphia.

Miss Amelia Verner, of Pittsburg, and Mr. Paschall Adams, of Pittsburg.

Miss Ella Pusey, of Pittsburg, and Mr. William A. Smith, of Philadelphia.

Miss Bell Morrison, of Pittsburg, and Mr. William Grier, of Philadelphia.

Miss Carrie Weaver, of Philadelphia, and Mr. Woodridge Patton, of Philadelphia.

The bridesmaids were dressed in white organdie, with ruffles, cuffs, and long trails. The trimmings of the dress and the sashes were of the same material without relief, each of the ladies wearing handsome illusion veils and wreaths of orange blossoms.

The attending gentlemen were dressed in full black suits, white vests and neckties, and white kid gloves.

The bride was dressed in a plain white corded silk, with long train, skirts perfectly plain, Pompadour waist trimmed with white lace, long white illusion veil, wreath of orange flowers, and ornaments of pearl. She leaned on the arm of her father, Rev. Bishop Simpson, while the groom attended Mrs. Simpson, attired in a silver colored moire antique.

Miss Libbie Simpson (sister of the bride) wore a white Ernani dress, trimmed with ruffles and green silk, and, attended by Mr. Simpson McCullough, she sat in a pew near to the chancel, as did also Master Verner Simpson (brother of the bride), Miss Ida Simpson, and the younger members of the family.

On arriving at the chancel the party prostrated themselves in silent prayer, after which the nuptial ceremony was performed in the prescribed form by Bishop Janes.

The utmost silence was observed, and the answers to the usual interrogations were given by both parties in a clear, distinct voice, particularly so by the groom, when he said:—"With this ring I thee wed, and with my worldly goods I thee endow, in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost."

Being pronounced man and wife, a solemn prayer was offered by the Bishop, calling on God to bless the union of the couple, and the benediction of the Church being given, the ceremonies terminated and the assemblage left the church.

So great was the number of carriages, the multitude of people, and the general excitement incident to the event, that it was at least half an hour before the President and distinguished guests of the bridal party could be seated in their carriages.

The opportunity was seized by the assemblage generally to present their respects to the President, and this being over, the specially invited guests were driven to Bishop Simpson's residence, No. 1807 Mount Vernon street, where a reception was held which continued until midnight.

The bride was the recipient of handsome presents valued at many thousands of dollars, including a grand parlor organ, escritoire, silver tea sets, whole services of solid silver, some six dozen silver spoons and forks, table linen, silver pitchers and goblets, oyster tureens and salvers, coffee urns, cake and fruit knives, handsome Bibles, toilet sets, medicine chest, napkin rings, pearls, paintings, work-basket, glass and silverware of peculiar kind and construction, with many other articles, making in the aggregate over one hundred in number, and being a rich and rare collection.

In addition to these, checks were drawn for sums of $100 on the Bank of North America, by James Long, and $500 by John Evans, of Colorado, on the First National Bank of Denver. A $100 greenback was also presented by Mrs. Thomas Price, of Philadelphia.

The ceremonies at the house were conducted with much regularity and precision, as were the solemnities at the church. At the house three ushers conducted the guests to Mr. Bakes, who in turn presented them to the newly-married couple. At the church the ushers were as follows:—

Middle aisle, James Milligan and George Bodine; east aisle, William Maris and William Stevenson, Jr.; west aisle, Thomas Price, Jr., and Charles J. Harvelin.

The happy couple will sail from New York for Havre on Saturday, in the steamer Pereire, Mr. Weaver having been appointed American Consul at Brindisi, Italy.

THE CINCINNATI COUNCILMEN.—Last evening the delegation of Cincinnati Councilmen who have been visiting the Eastern cities arrived in the city and proceeded to the Continental Hotel, where they will remain during their stay. This morning they were taken to the United States Mint, after which they will be taken to the Almshouse. To-morrow they will be escorted to the Gas Works.

CASUALTY.—At 1½ o'clock this morning, a man named Kelly, residing at Sixth and Spruce streets, had his right arm fractured by being caught in some machinery at the works of Morris & Tasker. He was taken to his home.

OVERBOARD.—Yesterday afternoon a pair of horses attached to a wagon laden with pig iron backed into the Delaware at Willow street wharf. One of the animals was drowned. They were the property of Florence Smith, Esq.

## GRANT.

**Visits of the Presidential Party.**

President Grant, attended by Hon. A. E. Borie and Senator A. G. Cattell, drove down Chesnut street this morning. A visit of thirty minutes was paid to the Commercial Exchange, on Second street, below Chesnut. The members ranged themselves in line, and were individually introduced to the President by Senator Cattell. The half hour was spent in friendly conversation, and all formalities were tabooed.

Another flying visit of some twenty minutes' length was made to General C. B. Boyer, of the Fourth district, the interview being devoted to inquiries in reference to the collection of the internal revenue.

This evening the entire Presidential party are expected to attend the Methodist Sunday School Jubilee at the Academy of Music. Bishop Simpson and his family, together with the newly-married couple, will also be present.

SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—The fifty-fourth anniversary of the Sunday School of the First Baptist Church, Broad and Arch streets, will be held this evening. The main school was organized 1815. Its Superintendent is Edwin Hall. Assistant Superintendent, William M. Wilson. Infant Department—Superintendent, Mrs. Thomas Kennedy; Assistants, Miss Lizzie Brooks and Miss Annie Fearon. Statistics:—Teachers—Male, 14; female, 22. Total, 33. Scholars—Main School, 321. Scholars—Infant School, 100. Total, 321. Total teachers and scholars in Main School, 354. Volumes in library, 1267. Librarian, G. W. Allen. Benevolent contributions for the year, $1601·73.

Beardman Mission School was organized February, 1864. Superintendent, S. F. Hansell. Statistics—Teachers, 18; scholars, 150. Total, 168. Volumes in library, 280.

Emmanuel Mission School, Twenty-third street, above Race—Organized March, 1868. Superintendent, William E. Burk. Statistics—Teachers, 14; scholars, 115. Total, 129. Volumes in library, 390.

Adult Bible School—Officers and teachers, 4; scholars, 35. Total, 39. Total officers, teachers, and scholars connected with the school, 710.

The programme this evening will comprise a number of choice hymns and anthems.

A HANDSOME COMPLIMENT.—Mr. William D. Rogers, the well-known carriage builder of this city, has just been made the subject of an agreeable surprise. He has recently completed and moved into a splendid new dwelling-house, at No. 1510 North Fifteenth street, whereupon the employes of his large establishment, without the slightest previous intimation of their design, presented to Mr. Rogers, as a token of their regard, a superb set of silver, consisting of a heavy salver, two goblets, and a pitcher, all in elegant style, and delivered in a handsome rosewood case. As many of the employes have continued with Mr. Rogers through his entire business career, the "surprise" was all the more agreeable and significant, and the modest manner in which the affair was managed renders their act all the more worthy of notice.

FIRES.—At 4 o'clock this morning there was a slight fire at the butt and fillings factory of J. Custer, 929 Tyler street. It originated on the second floor.

The residence of the Naval Constructor, at Front and Wharton streets, was slightly damaged by fire at 5 o'clock this morning. It originated from the gas meter.

REMOVALS FROM THE CUSTOM HOUSE.—In accordance with the order from Washington, the following Inspectors of Customs have been removed:—Messrs. Richards, Funk, McIlwy, Gamble, Getz, McCann, Porter, Thomas, Hall, and Beckert. They will cease work on the 31st instant.

HOUSES FOUND OPEN.—The Lieutenant of the Second Police District this morning reported a number of houses which were found open during last night.

A HOTEL THIEF.—At midnight John Schafer went into the Merchants' Hotel and lifted an overcoat. He was taken into custody, and will be at the Central Station this afternoon.

STILL NOT SIGNED.—The Mayor has not signified his intention of either vetoing or signing the ordinances approving the sureties of the late city officers elect.

## LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

**Court of Quarter Sessions—Judges Ludlow and Paxson.**

THE MORTON HOMICIDE.

In the case of Daniel Reading, charged with the murder of William Morton on the 13th of October, 1868, the defense this morning opened the proceedings with an attempt to prove an *alibi*, showing that from 5 o'clock until 9 on the evening of October 13 last, the killing having been laid by the Commonwealth at 6¼, the accused was at the Yellow House, First precinct of the First ward.

W. J. Vaughan sworn.—Testified that he was at the Yellow House from half-past 5 o'clock in the evening of this day until 8 o'clock, and that Reading was there all the time; he was drinking with the party there, and left when the others started to bring the ball-of-box up.

Benjamin F. Boise testified that he knew the Commonwealth's witness, Lowther; knew his character for truth and veracity, and would not believe him on his oath.

George Lenoir testified also to the same point.

William Grimes testified that he went to the Yellow House shortly after 6 o'clock on the evening this shooting occurred, and remained there two or three hours; the prisoner was there during that time.

Henry Vaughan testified to Lowther's bad character for truth and veracity.

Thomas Bayard was called to the same matter, and then the defense closed.

Charles V. Creasy, a Commonwealth's witness, being recalled at the instance of a juror, said that he saw Reading at his uncle's tavern, Sixth and Tasker streets, about the time of the fight, but afterwards had his doubts about it, as there was a man there dressed pretty much like him; but he did see him about half an hour afterwards at Sixth and Dickerson streets; he always did believe the man he saw at the tavern was Reading until this case was tried.

Jacob Kreitzer, court officer, said he became acquainted with Lowther when he was a prisoner in the old court room, and thought he knew his character for truth and veracity, and would believe him on his oath.

Thomas Allen, a neighbor of Lowther's, said he never heard any one say anything against him.

Thomas C. Booth testified to Lowther's good character for truth and veracity.

Both sides here closed and the arguments of counsel were begun.

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10·00 A. M. | 129⅜ | 11·00 A. M. | 129 |
| 10·45 " | 129⅜ | 12·00 M. | 129⅛ |
| 10·57 " | 129 | 12·25 P. M. | 129 |
| 10·58 " | 128⅞ | 1·30 " | 129⅛ |

WEDDING INVITATIONS
ENGRAVED IN THE NEWEST AND BEST MANNER.
LOUIS DREKA,
Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE
MARVIN'S
Patent Alum and Dry Plaster
FIRE-PROOF SAFES
ARE THE MOST DESIRABLE FOR QUALITY, FINISH, AND PRICE.
MARVIN'S
CHROME IRON
SPHERICAL BURGLAR SAFES
Cannot be Sledged!
Cannot be Wedged!
Cannot be Drilled
Please send for a catalogue to
MARVIN & CO.,
NO. 721 CHESNUT STREET,
(MASONIC HALL), PHILADELPHIA,
No. 265 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
No. 108 BANK STREET, CLEVELAND, OHIO.
SECOND-HAND SAFES OF ALL MAKES FOR SALE LOW. [6 12 mwf4p
SAFES AND MACHINERY MOVED.

# THIRD EDITION

## WASHINGTON.

**Commissioner Delano's Forthcoming Report on the Revenue—Instructions to Minister Lowe—Butterfield's Successor—New Treasury Notes.**

### FROM WASHINGTON.

**New One Dollar Notes.**

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—New one dollar United States notes have just been issued and were paid out to-day at the Treasury Department. They are a great improvement upon the old notes.

**Senator Cameron**

is here looking around for a residence for the coming winter. He will be here for several days.

**Delano's Report.**

Commissioner Delano has not yet commenced work on his report, but will do so as soon as his assistant, Mr. Douglass, returns. Mr. Douglass is expected back this evening. The Commissioner's report will be brief, and mainly devoted to a show of figures and few facts about the condition of his department.

**The New Minister to China.**

Mr. Lowe, of California, the new Minister to China, arrived here to-day and was at the State Department this morning receiving his instructions. He proposes to leave at once for China.

**Butterfield's Successor.**

There has been no agreement as yet on the successor to General Butterfield. He will retain his office until his successor is appointed, and has qualified. The Secretary's difficulties are in finding a suitable person to succeed him. No person at all acquainted with the office wants it. In addition to giving bonds to the amount of four hundred thousand dollars, the Assistant Treasurer is held responsible for all clerks in his office.

**The Crew of the Cuba.**

*Despatch to the Associated Press.*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Information from Wilmington, N. C., is to the effect that the crew of the Cuba were to be shipped to New York yesterday morning, on the steamship Ashland, by their officers, or the agents of the Cuban authorities in this country.

### FROM THE SOUTH.

**The Baltimore Election.**

BALTIMORE, Oct. 28.—At the municipal elections yesterday 12,000 votes were cast for the Democratic candidates, 6120 for the Republican ticket, and 750 for the Workingmen's; total, 18,970. The number of registered voters in the city is 44,211. At the municipal election last year the total vote cast was 16,053, of which 2678 were for the Republican ticket, 659 for Independent candidates, and 12,466 for the regular Democratic nominees.

**The Baltimore Produce Market.**

BALTIMORE, Oct. 28.—Cotton dull; and nominally 26c.; no sales. Flour dull and quiet; Howard Street superfine, $5·50@5·75; do. extra, $6·25@7·75; do. family, $7@8·50; City Mills superfine, $5·50@6·50; do extra, $6·25@7·25; do. family, $7·50@9·75; Western superfine, $5·25@6·75; do. extra, $5·75@6·50; do. family, $7@7·25. Wheat steady; red, $1·43@1·45; Western, $1·32@1·40. Corn—White, $1·12 for old, and 90c.@$1 for new; yellow, 80@85c. for new. Oats, 55@58c. Rye dull at $1·06@1·07. Mess Pork quiet at $33; bacon quiet; rib sides, 19¾@19¾c.; clear do., 20@20½c.; shoulders, 16¾@16¾c.; hams, 24@25c. Lard quiet at 18@18¾c. Whisky firm at $1·21.

### FROM THE WEST.

**The Army of the Tennessee.**

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 28.—Quite a number of officers who served in the Army of Tennessee will go from here to the reunion to be held at Louisville on the 17th of November.

**Railroad Consolidation Movements.**

Negotiations are in progress for the consolidation of the Nashville and Northern Railroad with the Iron Mountain Road in this State. The connection could be easily made by extending the Nashville and Northwestern Railway up river to a point opposite Belmont, the present southern terminus of the Iron Mountain Road, where it could be transferred across the river, thus allowing passengers and freight to go through from St. Louis to Nashville without change.

### FROM EUROPE.

**This Afternoon's Quotations.**

*By the Franco-American Cable.*

LONDON, Oct. 28—1 P. M.—American securities firm. 5-20s, of 1862, 82½; 1865, old, 81½; 1867, 83½.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 28—1 P. M.—Cotton firmer, and the sales are now estimated at 14,000 bales. Corn, 30s. 3d. Peas, 43s. on the spot and 40s. afloat. Cheese, 68s. Lard firmer.

HAVRE, Oct. 28.—Cotton opens quiet both on the spot and afloat.

ANTWERP, Oct. 28.—Petroleum opens firm at 60½f.

**New York Produce Market.**

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—Cotton dull; sales of 500 bales at 26½c. Flour dull at a decline of 5@10 cents. 7500 barrels sold; State, $5 30@6·20. Western, $5·20@7. Wheat easier, and declined 1@2 cents; 76,000 bushels winter red sold at $1·40@1·42; white Michigan, $1·56@1·60. Corn firmer; 44,000 bushels mixed Western sold at $1·02@$1·10. Oats dull at 60 to 64 cents. Provisions quiet; lard in bbls., 17½@18c. for steam-rendered. Whisky quiet at $1·21½.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $1000 Leh Con Ln..b3 | 89 | 20 sh Leh N St..... | 33⅜ |
| $600 City 6s, New..c | 100⅛ | 1 sh Cam & Am..c | 120 |
| 1 sh Leh V R..... | 52⅜ | 100 sh Penna...b30. | 55⅛ |
| 2 do.allotm's | 52⅜ | 5 do..... | 55⅜ |
| 1 do..... | 52¾ | 11 sh Del Div..... | 46 |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $5000 Leh gold l.... | 95½ | 300 sh Read R...3s. | 48 |
| $2000 Sun & Erie 7s | 96 | 200 do..... | 48⅛ |
| $500 City 6s, New. | 100⅜ | 13 sh Mor Cl st..... | 58 |
| $5000 do..... | 100⅛ | 28 sh Minehill R..ls | 53 |
| $1000 So N 6s,'82... | 56 | 5 sh N Cent R.... | 44⅝ |
| 1 sh Ph & T R... | 117½ | | |

HOSIERY GOODS.
NOW OPEN AT
HOFMANN'S HOSIERY STORE,
No. 9 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,
GENTS' WHITE WOOL SHIRTS,
GENTS' WHITE WOOL DRAWERS,
GENTS' SCARLET WOOL SHIRTS,
GENTS' SCARLET WOOL DRAWERS,
GENTS' MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
LADIES' MERINO VESTS,
LADIES' MERINO DRAWERS,
LADIES' CASHMERE VESTS,
CHILDREN'S MERINO UNDERWEAR,
GENTS' COTTON SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
LADIES' COTTON VESTS AND DRAWERS.
Also, a very large assortment of [4 7 wsly
COTTON, WOOL, AND MERINO HOSIERY.

# FOURTH EDITION

## FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

**Gladstone and the Imprisoned Fenians—Commodore Worden in the East.**

## DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

**The President's Expected Return to the Capital—Naval Appointments—Receipts from Customs.**

### FROM EUROPE.

**The Fenians.**

*By the Anglo-American Cable.*

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The Dublin Amnesty Association, at a business meeting, held in that city last evening, unanimously adopted resolutions expressing regret at Mr Gladstone's refusal to release the Fenian prisoners, and declaring their determination to continue agitation, and to form local associations throughout the country.

**Press Directorship.**

PARIS, Oct. 28.—Giraudeau has been appointed to the directorship of the press, vice Langle.

**Commodore Worden,**

of the United States Navy, has arrived in this city.

### FROM WASHINGTON.

**Naval Appointments.**

*Despatch to the Associated Press.*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Carny Sanders, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed Assistant Paymaster in the navy.

**The President's Expected Return.**

The President is not expected to return to Washington until Saturday.

**Customs Receipts.**

The following are the receipts from customs from Oct. 18th to the 23d, inclusive:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Boston | $384,047 |
| New York | 2,360,024 |
| Philadelphia | 166,497 |
| Baltimore | 185,258 |
| San Francisco, from Oct. 10 to 16 | 186,861 |
| Total | $3,282,687 |

THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT
FOR THE SALE OF
REVENUE STAMPS
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.
CENTRAL OFFICE, No. 105 S. FIFTH TREET
(Two doors below Chesnut street),
ESTABLISHED 1862.
The sale of Revenue Stamps is still continue the Old-Established Agencies.
The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply, we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express), all orders immediately upon receipt, a matter of great importance.
United States Notes, National Bank Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders received in payment.
Any information regarding the decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue cheerfully and gratuitously furnished.
Revenue Stamps printed upon Drafts, Checks, Receipts, etc.
The following rates of commission are allowed on Stamps and Stamped Paper:—
On $25 and upwards.....2 per cent
" 100 " .....3 "
" 300 " .....4 "
Address all orders, etc., to
STAMP AGENCY,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

THERE ARE A GREAT MANY PERSONS having claims upon the United States or State Governments, who have committed the same to the care of Messrs. George Cragg & Bro., or T. H. Peters & Co. They will hear of something greatly to their advantage, on application, either in person or by mail, to the General Collection Agency, No. 135 South SEVENTH Street.
7 30 ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO.

SOLDIERS INJURED.—SOLDIERS DISCHARGED on account of Rupture or any other injury received in the line of duty, can obtain $100 bounty and a pension, by applying to
ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO.,
No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street.
Full information given free of charge. 30

THERE IS NOW OVER $5,000,000 PRIZE MONEY unclaimed in the United States Treasury. All persons who have been in the Naval service of the United States, their heirs or representatives, should make an immediate inquiry upon the subject at No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street. 7 30

PERSONS HAVING DEBTS DUE IN ANY part of the United States can have them easily adjusted and collected on application to the General Collection Agency, ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., No. 135 South SEVENTH Street. 7 30

LAND WARRANTS PROMPTLY PROCURED, PURCHASED, TRANSFERRED, LOCATED, AND SOLD.—Apply to ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street. 7 30

ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., NOTARIES PUBLIC, COMMISSIONERS, ETC.—Depositions and Acknowledgments taken for any State or Territory of the United States. 7 30

# FIFTH EDITION

## THE LATEST NEWS.

**A Terrible Disaster on the Mississippi—Fearful Loss of Life—Affairs in Utah—Frauds on the Revenue.**

### DISASTER.

**Steamboat Accident on the Mississippi—Frightful Loss of Life.**

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 28.—A private despatch to the Memphis Packet Co. says the steamer Stonewall was burned this morning, near Neely's Landing, on the Mississippi, about 45 miles above Cairo, and that 43 of her passengers and crew out of 160 were saved.

The Stonewall sailed hence on Tuesday for New Orleans. From the tenor of despatches received, it is inferred that all those above the number mentioned, 43, were lost. Further particulars are expected hourly.

### FROM WASHINGTON.

**Withdrawal of Small Coins.**

*Despatch to the Associated Press.*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Secretary Boutwell will shortly issue a circular authorizing Assistant Treasurers and designated depositaries to redeem the nickel five-cent pieces in sums of $100 or more.

**Counterfeit Revenue Stamps.**

Collector Delano has received a large lot of well-counterfeited stamps, such as are used for legal purposes, from California.

**Revenue Frauds.**

Supervisor Fulton informs the Bureau of seizures of tobacco fraudulently transported from Virginia as eggs, packed in trunks or boxes, weighing, in some cases, 300 pounds.

**The Cotton Crop.**

The Department of Agriculture report states that the cotton crop attests an ample sufficiency for all the wants of the country, and that the conditional estimates of 2,750,000 bales may be exceeded.

**Resigned.**

James M. Williams, of Indiana, one of the Commissioners of the Pacific Railroad, has resigned.

### FROM UTAH.

**Affairs Among the Saints.**

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—The following is an extract from a private letter from a well-informed gentleman, living in Salt Lake City, to one of the editors of the Chicago *Tribune:*—

"The schism of which you may have heard while here, is working. Stenhouse and all the editors and proprietors of the *Utah Magazine* have been suspended, and if they stand firm, and they will, they will be cut off. It is only valuable as showing what may be expected when the overpowering will and intellect of Brigham Young shall have been removed, the revolution proceeding from the heart of the Church itself, enthroning the majority of the people instead of God, and of course letting drop the absurd idea of daily revelations, with which, as it is based upon it, would go polygamy, and the preposterous scheme of empire to which they are now so fanatically devoted."

Mr. Stenhouse, named in the above extract, is editor of the *Salt Lake Telegraph*, and has been for many years one of Brigham Young's most trusted friends and ardent admirers. His daughter is one of the wives of Joseph Young, Brigham's oldest son, and the editors of the magazine are wealthy and influential.

### FROM EUROPE.

**The Latest Quotations.**

*By the Anglo-American Cable.*

LONDON, Oct. 28—4·30 P. M.—Consols closed at 93⅜@93⅝ for money and account. 5-20s of 1862, 82⅞@83⅛. Illinois Central, 97¾@98⅛. Erie, 21⅜@22.

PARIS, Oct. 28—3·30 P. M.—The Bourse is firmer. Rentes, 71f. 85c. The specie in the Bank of France has increased 600,000f. since last week.

ANTWERP, Oct. 28.—Petroleum closed firm.

FURNITURE, ETC.
HUTTON & McCONNELL,
FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
No. 809 MARKET STREET.
PARLOR, DINING-ROOM, and CHAMBER FURNITURE, the Latest Styles and best Manufacture. Also, FEATHER BEDS and MATTRESSES. 10 6 mwf3m

IMPORTANT TO ALL INTERESTED.—THE arrears of Pensions must be applied for within five years after the death or discharge of a soldier, sailor, or marine. Those who fail to apply lose $96 per year. There are thousands in our midst, widows, dependent fathers and mothers, and orphan children, who are entitled, but who have not yet applied for a pension. All who think they are entitled should at once call on Messrs. ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., No. 135 South SEVENTH Street who will promptly obtain their pensions, or cheerfully give any information, free of charge. Remember that the five years' limit allowed by law is fast drawing to a close. 7 30

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN AND CUBAN TOURISTS.—Passports, prepared in conformity with the new requirements of the Stat Department, can be procured in twenty-four hours on application made, either in person or by letter, only at the Official Passport Bureau, No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO. Also, official lists of all Ministers, Diplomatic Agents, Consuls, and Consular Agents of the United States, who they are, where they are from and where they are located, furnished free of charge to applicants 7 30

TO CREDITORS OF THE REPUBLIC OF MEXICO.—The undersigned are now prepared to prosecute claims before the joint commission created under a recent treaty between the republic of Mexico and the United States, and would invite the attention of claimants to the necessity of an early application to secure a consideration.
ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO.,
7 30 No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street, Phila.

DISABLED SOLDIERS, SEAMEN, MARINES etc., whether from wounds, rupture, or disease, who have not yet applied for Pensions, and the widows, minor children, dependent mothers, fathers etc., of those who have died of wounds or of disease contracted in the service, can promptly obtain their pensions by applying to
ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO.,
7 30 No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street, Philada.

PRIZE MONEY FOR NEW ORLEANS.—All interested in the capture of New Orleans by Farragut's fleet, as officers, seamen, or marines, will hear of something greatly to their advantage by calling upon in person or addressing the General Collection Agency, ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., No. 135 South SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia. Al information given free of charge and correspondence promptly answered. 7 30

SOLDIERS DISCHARGED BEFORE TWO years' service for injuries or wounds, including rupture, are entitled, they or their widows or heirs (if they have received none), to $200 bounty.
Apply to ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO.,
7 30 No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street.

SCHENCK'S COLUMN.
CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED.
READ THE EVIDENCE.

"Facts are stubborn things," and it is to facts alone that it is desired to direct the attention of the readers of this article.

Many years of severe and thorough practical trial have demonstrated beyond the peradventure of a doubt the fact that the medicines prepared by me, and known as SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC, and SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, have proved extraordinarily successful in the cure of diseases of the Pulmonary organs, or what is usually termed CONSUMPTION.

I am fully aware that there are many persons whose prejudices rule them so completely that "proofs strong as Holy Writ" would fail to convince them of the efficacy of my remedies; and that there are others who, under no circumstances, could be prevailed upon to admit their merits, simply because such an admission would prove detrimental to their particular personal interests.

Fortunately for the welfare of mankind, these doubting people form a comparatively small portion of the community at large. They are to be found here and there, but, compared with the great mass of the world's population, their numbers are so small that I dismiss them, and address myself to those who are willing to listen to the dictates of reason, and who are disposed to admit the strong logic of well-established facts.

We are told almost daily that *Consumption*, the scourge of the American people, is incurable; that a man whose lungs are diseased must be given over to die; that he must abandon hope; and that the arrangement of his temporal as well as spiritual affairs should claim his earliest attention. If there were not facts as undeniable as that the sun will shine in a clear heaven at midday to controvert these random and not unfrequently harmful assertions, I should feel unwilling to take up the gage of battle against them; but, fortified with results—*facts*—which neither theory nor mere assertion can overturn, I propose to prove that CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED, and that the medicines I prepare—THE MANDRAKE PILLS, SEAWEED TONIC, and PULMONIC SYRUP—will, if used in strict accordance with the directions, in a majority of cases effect that which the faculty pronounces impossible—*they will cure Consumption.*

An ounce of solid fact is worth a pound of theory. Let me, therefore, present the facts connected with my own individual experience. Many years ago I was a confirmed consumptive, and, like thousands of other unfortunates, was given up to die. Eminent physicians pronounced my case a hopeless one, and told me that if I had any preparations to make for the final solemn event, that I had better make them speedily. I believed this just as confidently as did the persons who thus affectionately informed me that my days were numbered and that recovery was impossible. Still, the desire to live lingered in my bosom. I was young, and clung to life with the same tenacity that young men, and old men too, ordinarily do. I did not feel willing to abandon hope as long as a single vestige of it remained. I had full faith in the sad information conveyed to me by my physicians, but still there was a lingering belief that something could be done, though I knew not in what direction to seek for the much-desired relief.

It was at this gloomy and eventful period of my history that I first learned of the roots and herbs from which my remedies for this dreaded disease are now prepared. I procured and used them, and, to the utter amazement of all—physicians, friends, and neighbors—began to improve. My entire system commenced to undergo a complete renovation. Expectoration, which formerly had been difficult and painful, now became comparatively easy. I threw off daily large quantities of offensive yellow matter. At the same time my long-lost appetite returned. I ate freely of such food as was palatable to me, and which was at the same time nutritious and wholesome. Expectoration became less copious and less offensive; exhausting night sweats ceased; the racking and harassing cough abated; the fever broke; the pain departed; flesh planted itself on my sadly-wasted frame, and with flesh came strength and full health. From a mere skeleton I became a stout, strong, robust man, and I have maintained both strength and flesh to this day. I weigh two hundred and thirty-five pounds; I am blest with an appetite vouchsafed to but few men, while my digestive organs are amply equal to all the requirements of a healthful condition of my system.

Now, be it remembered, all these wonderful changes were wrought by the use of the medicines I prepare—MANDRAKE PILLS, SEAWEED TONIC, and PULMONIC SYRUP. A cure seemingly so miraculous naturally created astonishment in the minds of those who knew me. I was literally besieged on all sides. I had visitors daily who besought me to give them the remedies which had wrought the wonderful restoration and had wrested me from the very jaws of death. Letters were received by scores importuning me to impart the secret and inform the writers where the specifics for consumption could be obtained. Others, who were too weak to travel, not satisfied with writing, sent for and consulted me in regard to their cases. To all these applications I responded as I was able.

I had fully regained my health, and gratitude for the happy result prompted me to turn my attention to the science of medicine, with the hope of thereby being able to be of service to my suffering fellow-creatures. I devoted myself closely to my studies, and more especially to that branch of them relating to the terrible disease from which I had suffered so long and so much. I investigated it in all its fearful phases, in order to assure myself that my case was not an exceptional one. The closer my investigations the more satisfactory were my conclusions. I felt convinced that tens of thousands of my fellow-creatures were dying annually from consumption whose cases were not as desperate and apparently hopeless as mine had been, and I argued from this that remedies which had proven so effective with me would prove equally so with others. I prepared my medicines in a pleasant and attractive form, and announced them to the world. The results are well known. Thousands of suffering men, women, and children, who were on their way to the grave, have been cured, and are to-day living evidences of the fact that CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED; and I think I may say, without arrogating to myself any more than is justly my due, that I have had as much experience in the treatment of consumption as any other person in the country, and that my success has been wonderfully great.

Let the reader remember that these are not mere fancied statements. They are positive living facts of which I am the living evidence.

There is an old adage which says, "What has been done may be done." I have been completely cured of consumption by the remedies I now offer to the public. Thousands of others have testified to similar happy results from their use, and thousands of others still might be benefitted as I have been could they but be prevailed upon to try the virtue of *The Mandrake Pills, Seaweed Tonic,* and *Pulmonic Syrup.* All that is necessary to convince the most skeptical of their merits is a fair trial.

Full directions accompany each of the medicines, so that it is not absolutely necessary that patients should see me personally, unless they desire to have their lungs examined. For this purpose I am personally at my PRINCIPAL OFFICE, No. 15 N. SIXTH Street, corner of Commerce, EVERY SATURDAY.

Advice is given without charge, but for a thorough examination with the Respirometer the price is five dollars.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, each $1·50 per bottle, or $7·50 a half dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents per box.

J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.